

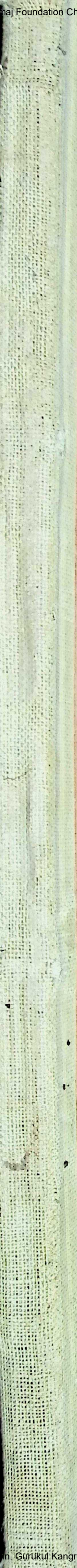
ATLAS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

WITH HISTORICAL NOTES

BY
J. L. RAVAT



SARASWATI PUBLISHING HOUSE
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS
GEORGE TOWN -- ALLAHABAD



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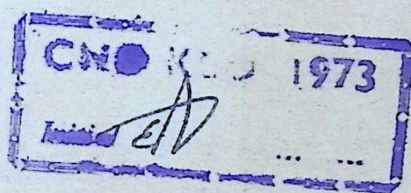
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PREFACE

Non-existence of an up-to-date Historical Atlas, specially produced in an attractive form for Indian students, greatly handicaps the teaching of English history in our schools and the present book is intended to meet this want. All the maps in this Atlas have been specially drawn and they can be conveniently reproduced by the students in their mapping books.

Multiplicity of historical names, so baffling to young students, and geographical details, which perhaps it is not the duty of a historical atlas to provide, have been carefully avoided. The guiding principle has been "that only maps which appear empty fix themselves firmly on the memory." Brief historical notes have been given to explain the submerged history in the maps. Every effort has been made to make this book a real aid in the teaching and study of English history in Indian schools.

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MAP I. BRITISH ISLES

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Position

In ancient times the British Isles were a part of the continent of Europe.

They consist of two large islands and hundreds of smaller ones. The two large ones are Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Ireland. Some of the other important islands are Guernsey, Jersey and the Isles of Wight in the English Channel, the isles of Man and Anglesey between Great Britain and Ireland. There are also three groups of islands off the coast of Scotland, namely the Hebrides on the West and the Shetlands and Orkneys on the North.

Surface relief

(a) Scotland is generally mountainous. It is divided into Northern Highlands and Southern Uplands by the Grampians. There are many swift rivers such as the Spee, Don and Dee in the Northern Highlands, and they fall into the North Sea. The central portion has three important rivers. The Tay and the Forth fall into the North Sea making wide estuaries and the Clyde has a big estuary on the west coast. The Southern Uplands is a region of hills and valleys. The river Tweed flows through this region. South of this river are the Cheviot Hills through which runs the boundary line between Scotland and England. Smaller rivers, Esk, Annan and Nith flow into the Solway Firth.

(b) England may be divided into two portions. There are mountain areas on the North-West, and the English Plain, crossed by lines of low hills, lies on the South-East. The Penine Chain runs from the Cheviot Hills southwards to the centre of England. The Tyne, Wear, Tees and the Yorkshire Ouse flow into the North Sea. The Eden, Lune, Ribble and the Mersey fall on the Western side. The Cumbrian Group with its beautiful Lake District is joined to the Penines by a high ridge. The Cambrian mountains in Wales are deeply dissected by rivers. The chief rivers, the Severn and the Wye, enter the Bristol Channel. The English Plain is crossed by several ridges such as the Cotswold Hills and the Chiltern Hills. The chief rivers of the Plain are the Trent, Nen, Great Ouse and Thames which fall into the North Sea, the North Avon and the Parret which fall into the Bristol Channel, and the Tamar, the Exe and the South Avon which enter the English Channel.

(c) In Ireland the mountains lie near the coast. The Connemara Range is in the West, the Kerry mountains in the South-West, Donegal mountains in the North-West and Wicklow Hills in the East. There is a low-lying plain between the mountains. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Liffey, Lee, Blackwater, Suir and Boyne. The first named falls into the Atlantic Ocean and the others into the Irish Sea.

PART II

THE ROMANS, ANGLO-SAXONS AND DANES

Map 2. Britain under the Romans

- B.C. 55. Julius Caesar landed in Kent at Deal and invaded Britain.
 B.C. 54. Julius Caesar again invaded Britain, crossed the Thames and captured St. Albans.
 A.D. 43. Emperor Claudius conquered Britain.
 61. Paulinus destroyed the stronghold of Mona (Anglesey).
 61. Queen Boadicea captured St. Albans, Colchester and London.
 80—84. Agricola invaded Wales and Caledonia, (Scotland).
 81. Agricola's fleet made a circuit of Britain.
 121. Wall of Hadrian built from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Firth.
 139. Wall of Antonius built from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde.
 410. Romans quitted Britain.
 The chief Roman roads.
 1. Watling Street, from the coast of Kent, via London, St. Albans, Lichfield, Chester and York to the Scottish border.
 2. Fosse Way, from Cornwall, via Exeter, Bath, Cirencester and Leicester to Lincoln.
 3. Icknield Street, from the Norfolk coast south-west to Southampton.
 4. Ermine Street, from London to York.

Map 3. The Roman Empire

About the time that Christ lived on earth, the Roman Empire was the greatest in the world. It included the whole of Italy, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea and the country of Gaul.

Map 4. The Homes of the English Conquerors of Britain

The English and the Saxons lived in the land bordering on the North Sea between Denmark and Holland. Three tribes of the English settled in Britain.

1. The Jutes whose original home was in the North of Jutland (Northern, Denmark).

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2. The Angles who inhabited the South of Denmark.
3. The Saxons who dwelt in Hanover (district round about the mouths of the rivers Weser and Ems.)

Map 5. England and Wales under the Anglo-Saxons

449. Vortigern called in Jutes against Picts and Scots. They landed at Ebbsfleet and seized the Isles of Thanet.
473. Jutes founded the Kingdom of Kent and occupied the isles of Wight.
491. South Saxons founded the kingdom of Sussex.
519. West Saxons founded the kingdom of Wessex.
520. Battle of Mount Badon (Badbury in Dorsetshire) between the West Saxons and Britons.
527. East Saxons founded the kingdom of Essex.
547. Angles founded the kingdom of Northumbria (comprising of Bernicia and Deira).
571. Angles founded the kingdom of East Anglia.
584. Angles also founded the kingdom of Mercia.
597. St. Augustine landed at Ebbsfleet in the isle of Thanet.
607. Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria defeated the Welsh at Chester.
617. Edwin, king of Northumbria subdued the whole of England except Kent.
633. Edwin was defeated and killed at Heathfield by the king of Mercia.
779. Offa, king of Mercia built "Offa's dyke" from the Dee to the Wye.
825. Egbert of Wessex defeated the king of the Mercians at Ellundun.
849. Alfred was born at Wantage.
901. Alfred died at Farringdon.

Map 6. England and Wales to Illustrate

The Danish Invasions

787. Danes made their first raid on the Dorset Coast.
793. Danes sacked the Northumbrian monasteries of Lindisfarne and Jarrow.
836. Egbert defeated the Danes and West Welsh at Hengistsdun (Hengists' Down).
851. Danes sacked Canterbury and London, but were defeated at Ockley.
855. Danes settled in the isles of Sheppey.
866. Danes conquered Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia and attacked Scotland.
871. Danes invaded Wessex, and were defeated in the battle of Ashdown.
876. Danes defeated the men of Wessex at Wilton.
878. Danes defeated Alfred. He retreated to the isles of Athelney.
878. Alfred defeated the Danes in the battle of Ethandun.
879. Treaty of Wedmore (Chippenham) was made.

- 921. Edward I invaded East Anglia, killed the Danish king in the battle of Tempsford and annexed Wessex.
- 937. Athelstan defeated the Scots, Welsh and Danes in the battle of Brunanburgh.
- 946. Edmund was assassinated at Pucklechurch.
- 979. Edward the Martyr was murdered near Corfe.
- 991. Danes defeated the English at Maldon.
- 1016. Edmund Ironside defeated by Canute at Assandun.
- 1066. Harold II defeated Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge.
- 1066. William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey, defeated and killed Harold in the battle of Hastings or Senlac.

PART III

THE NORMANS, PLANTAGENETS, LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS

Map 7. England and Wales under the Normans and Plantagenets.

I. UNDER THE NORMANS

- 1066. William I took Dover and marched towards London.
- 1067. William I captured Exeter and subdued all the country south of the Thames.
- 1068-69. William I retook York and ravaged the country between the Humber and the Tees. He also conquered Chester and the Welsh Borders.
- 1071. William I conquered the Fen District.
- 1079. New Forest (in Hampshire) was enclosed as a royal hunting ground.
- 1090. William II extended the English frontier in Wales.
- 1091. William II took Cumberland.
- 1138. David I of Scotland invaded England but was defeated at Northallerton.
- 1139. Robert of Gloucester landed at Portsmouth with Matilda.
- 1141. Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln.
- 1153. Treaty of Wallingford.

2. UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS

- 1170. Becket defied Henry II at the council of Northampton.
- 1174. William I of Scotland captured at Alnwick.
- 1189. Jews massacred at Norwich, Stamford and York.
- 1213. Barons met at St. Albans to declare their grievances.
- 1215. King John signed the Magna Charta at Runnymede.

- 1216. John died at Newark. The boy-king Henry III crowned at Gloucester.
- 1217. Fair of Lincoln in which Louis of France was defeated. Battle of Dover in which French fleet was destroyed.
- 1258. The Mad Parliament met at Oxford.
- 1264. Henry III defeated at Lewes by De Montfort. Treaty of Mise of Lewes made.
- 1265. Prince Edward defeated De Montfort in the battle of Evesham.
- 1266. The Dictum of Kenilworth.
- 1277. Edward I invaded Wales, Llewellyn submitted and was allowed to retain only Anglesey and the district round Snowdon.
- 1282. Llewellyn was killed at Builth.
- 1284. Wales was annexed to England by the Statute of Wales enacted at Rhuddlan.
- 1322. Barons rebelled and were defeated by Edward II at Borough Bridge.
- 1327. Edward II murdered in Berkeley Castle.
- 1381. The Peasants' Revolt extended over the East and South-east countries from Winchester to Scarborough. The rebels marched upon London. The king met the rebels at Mile End and they dispersed.

Map 8. English Possessions in France in 1327

Map 9. Dominions of Henry II in 1154

To illustrate French affairs in Norman and Plantagenet times.

(a) French affairs in Norman times.

- 1090. William II made war on Robert in Normandy. Treaty of Caen was made.
- 1101. Henry I invaded Normandy and captured Robert at Tenchebrai, and reduced the whole of the Province.
- 1118. Henry I won the battle of Brenville and became master of Normandy.

(b) The dominions of Henry II at his accession in 1154.

- 1. England, Normandy and Maine, which he inherited from his mother and grandfather, Henry I.
- 2. Anjou and Touraine from his father.
- 3. Poitou and all the provinces south of the Loire to the Pyrenees (including Saintonge, Limousin, Guienne and Gascony) from his wife.
- 4. Through his son, Geoffrey, he also ruled Brittany.
- 1184. Richard helped by Philip II expelled his father Henry II from Touraine.

(c) King John and his French wars.

1203. Arthur, Duke of Brittany, was captured by his uncle John and murdered at Rouen.
- 1204- Phillip II conquered Normandy and all the English possessions in France except Channel Islands, Rochelle and a few towns in Poitou.
- (d) King Henry III and his French war.
1242. He made war to regain the lost French possessions but he was badly defeated at Taillebourg et Saintes and was deprived of the whole of Poitou.
1259. Henry renounced his claim to Poitou, Normandy, Maine, Anjou and Touraine.
1303. Philip IV restored Gascony to England which had been lost some years before.

Map 10. English Possessions in France in 1360

To Illustrate the Hundred Years War, 1337-1453

First phase of the war in the time of Edward III, 1338-1360.

1339. Edward III unsuccessfully invaded the North-east of France.
1340. Edward won the naval battle of Sluys.
1346. Edward invaded Normandy, advanced almost upto Paris, crossed the Seine and retreated towards Calais.
1346. The French were routed at Crecy.
1347. Calais surrendered to the English.
1356. Black Prince advanced northwards from Bordeaux and defeated the French king at Poitiers.
1360. Peace of Bretigny signed by which Edward III retained Calais, Poitou, Guienne, Gascony, Channel islands etc. (In 1367 the Black Prince went into Spain to help Pedro and defeated his brother Henry, an ally of the French, at Navarette (in Spain). He cruelly massacred the people of Limoges in 1369. The English lost all their French possessions except Bordeaux, Bayonne and Calais in 1374).

Second phase of the war in the time of Henry V, 1415-1421.

1415. Henry V captured Harileur, invaded France and won the battle of Agincourt.
1417. Henry conquered Normandy.
1419. Rouen surrendered to the English.
1419. English made an alliance with Burgandy.
1420. Treaty of Troyes was made.
1421. The English were defeated at Beauge, Henry again invaded France, captured Dreux, and all France North of Loire.
1422. Henry V died at Vincennes.

Map 11. English Possessions in France in 1422

Third phase of the war in the time of Henry VI, 1422-1453.

- 1423. Henry VI continued the war. French were defeated in the battle of Crevent and Verneuil.
- 1428. English laid siege to Orleans.
- 1429. Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans, defeated and captured Sir John Talbort at Pataya.
- 1430. Joan was captured at Compiégne and burnt in the following year at Rouen.
- 1435. Congress at Arras. Normandy and Guienne were offered to the English but they rejected the terms.
- 1448-1453. England gradually lost everything in France except Calais. Sir John Talbort died at Chatillon. The Hundred Years War came to a close.

Map 12. North Britain in Plantagenet Times

SCOTTISH AFFAIRS IN PLANTAGENET TIMES

Edward I and his struggle with Scotland, 1291-1307.

- 1291. Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" died in the Orkneys.
- 1291. Edward met the Scottish Parliament at Norham.
- 1296. John Balliol crossed the Border and ravaged Cumberland.
- 1296. Edward invaded Scotland and defeated the Scots at Dunbar.
- 1297. Sir William Wallace defeated the English at Stirling or Cambuskeneth, invaded England and ravaged the country from Newcastle to Carlisle.
- 1298. Edward invaded Scotland and defeated Wallace at Falkirk.
- 1303. John Comyn defeated at Roslin.
- 1306. The English defeated Robert Bruce at Methven.

Edward II and resumption of the Scottish war, 1314.

- 1314. Robert Bruce took fortress after fortress from the English but Sterling Castle still held out.
- 1314. Bruce badly defeated Edward II at Bannockburn. He escaped to Dunbar and took ship to Berwick. Scotland regained independence.

Edward III and Scottish affairs.

- 1333. Edward defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill.
- 1347. The Scots as friends of France invaded England and were defeated at Neville's Cross.

Map 13. England and Wales under the Lancastrians and Yorkists

1. Henry IV and his war with Scotland, 1402-1408.

- 1402. The Scots invaded England and were routed at Homildon Hill.

1403. Henry defeated and killed Hotspur in the battle of Shrewsbury.
 1408. Earl of Northumberland again rebelled and was defeated and killed at Bramham Moor.
2. Cade's Rebellion, 1450.
1450. Jack Cade marched upon London. Rebels defeated the royal army at Seven Oaks.
3. Wars of the Roses, 1455-1485.
- (a) In the time of Henry VI (Lancastrian)
1455. First battle of St. Albans—Lancastrians were defeated and the Duke of Somerset was slain.
1459. Battle of Bloreheath—Yorkists were victorious.
1460. Battle of Northampton—Lancastrians defeated by Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick.
1460. Battle of Wakefield—Lancastrians were victorious.
1461. Battle of Mortimers Cross—Yorkists were victorious.
1461. Second battle of St. Albans—Lancastrians won this battle.
- (b) In the time of Edward IV (Yorkist)
1461. Battle of Towton—Lancastrians were defeated with great slaughter.
1464. Battles of Hedgely Moor and Hexham—Lancastrians were defeated.
1471. Battle of Barnet—Edward IV defeated Lancastrians under Warwick.
1471. Battle of Tewkesbury—Edward IV defeated Margaret's army.
- (c) In the time of Richard III (Yorkist)
1485. Battle of Bosworth Field—Richard III was defeated and killed by the new Lancastrian leader Henry Tudor.

PART IV

THE TUDORS

Map 14. England and Wales under the Tudors

1485. Lambert Simnel defeated by the King's forces at Stoke.
1497. Perkin Warbeck landed in Cornwall and failed to take Exeter. The royal troops defeated him at Tauton.
1536. The Pilgrimage of Grace in Yorkshire.
1536. Council of the North instituted, sitting four months each year at York, Newcastle, Durham and Hull.
1536. Wales incorporated with England.
1544. The French attacked Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.
1549. Rebellion in Norfolk, Devonshire and Cornwall.
1549. The rebels in Cornwall routed at Exeter.
1553. The Duke of Northumberland arrested at Cambridge.

- 1554. Rebellion in Kent under Sir Thomas Wyatt.
- 1554. Wyatt crossed the Thames at Kingston and entered London.
- 1555. Rogers burnt at Smithfield (in London).
- 1555. Hooper burnt at Gloucester.
- 1555. Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
- 1564. Shakespeare born at Stratford-on-Avon.
- 1587. Mary executed at Fotheringay Castle.

Map 15. Scotland under the Tudors

- 1513. The Scots defeated at Flodden Field by the Earl of Surrey.
- 1542. The Scots routed at Solway Moss by the English.
- 1546. Edinburgh and Leith burnt by an English force.
- 1547. The Scots defeated at Pinkie.
- 1566. Mary imprisoned at Stirling but escaped to Dunbar.
- 1567. Darnley murdered at Kirk-o-Field.
- 1567. Mary defeated at Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle.
- 1568. Mary defeated at Langside.

Map 16. Ireland under the Tudors

In the time of Henry VII the Irish district where English authority was actually established was "The Pale". It was some thirty miles wide and extended from Dundalk to Dublin. The rest of Ireland was indirectly under the English Government.

- 1495. Poynning's Law passed at Drogheda.
- 1534. The English captured the Castle of Maynooth.
- 1535. Henry VIII recognised as king of Ireland.
- 1557. King's County formed (chief town Philipstown).
- 1557. Queen's County formed (chief town Maryborough).
- 1580. The Irish rebels occupied Smerwick.
- 1584. Plantation of Munster.
- 1598. Earl of Tyrone defeated the queen's forces at "Yellow Ford" on the Blackwater.
- 1601. A Spanish force landed at Kinsale to help the Irish rebels. The English blockaded and captured it.

Map 17. Western Europe under the Tudors

- 1491. Henry VII invested Boulogne.
- 1492. Treaty of Estaples made between Henry VII and Charles VIII of France.
- 1496. The Great Intercourse made between Henry VII and Philip, Duke of Burgandy.

- 1511. Henry VIII sent an army to conquer Navarre.
- 1513. Henry VIII defeated the French at Guinegate (The Battle of the Spurs) and took Terouenne and Tournay.
- 1520. Henry VIII met the French King on the Field of the Cloth of Gold (near Calais).
- 1544. Henry VIII captured Boulogne.
- 1557. The English defeated the French in the Battle of St. Quentin.
- 1558. The English lost Calais.
- 1586. Sir Philip Sidney killed at the Battle of Zutphen.
- 1587. Drake 'singd' the king of Spain's beard in Cadiz harbour.

Map 18. The World to Illustrate the Voyages of Columbus, Vasco-da-Gama, Magellan, Cabot and Sebastian

COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE 1492

Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, determined to sail across the Atlantic to India but reached the Bahamas in the West Indies.

CABOT AND SEBASTIAN'S VOYAGE 1497

John Cabot, an Italian merchant who lived in Bristol with his son Sebastian discovered Labrador and Newfoundland.

VASCO-DA-GAMA'S VOYAGE 1498

Vasco-da-Gama started from Lisbon, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut in India.

MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE 1519—1522

Magellan crossed the Atlantic Ocean and reached Brazil. Sailing southward along the coast, he came to the straits between Terra del Feugo and South America. He sailed through them and across the Pacific ocean almost to the coast of Asia. On crossing the Indian ocean he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and returned to Europe. Magellan was the first European to circumnavigate the world.

Map 19. The World to Illustrate the Voyages of Willoughby and Chancellor, Frobisher and Drake, and English Settlements in the New World

WILLOUGHBY AND CHANCELLOR'S VOYAGE 1553

Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor desired to find a north-east passage to China and India through the Arctic Ocean. They sailed round the north of Norway. Willoughby was frozen to death on the way. Chancellor, however, entered the White Sea and reached Archangel. He then continued his journey by land to Moscow.

FROBISHER'S VOYAGE 1576

Martin Frobisher attempted to find a north-west passage to India but only reached the coast of Labrador.

DRAKE'S VOYAGE 1577—1580

Francis Drake set sail from Plymouth in 1577. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean by way of Cape Verde (In Africa) and came to South America. He passed through the Strait of Magellan into the Pacific. Then he sailed into the harbours of Valparaiso, Santiago, Tarapaca etc. By the time he accomplished this journey so far the year 1578 had passed. Drake returned to England by way of the Maluccas, the Cape of Good Hope and Sierra Leone. He reached Plymouth in 1580 and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE TUDORS

- 1497. Newfoundland.
- 1575. Labrador.
- 1584. Virginia established by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Map 20. North-Western Europe to Illustrate the Route of the Spanish Armada

ROUTE OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588

The Armada sailed down the river Tagus by way of Lisbon and Coruna into the English Channel. It was sighted off the Lizard, and lumbered on its way up the Channel after a running fight with the English ships off St. Alban's Head and St. Catherine's Point. Then it anchored at Calais and the English bore down on the Spaniards off Gravelines and caused a panic among them. The Spanish Armada now hastily crossed the Straits of Dover and sailed into the North Sea to make for Spain by rounding Scotland and Ireland. The English chased it as far as Berwick. Many Spanish ships were shattered by storms on the coasts of Norway, the Orkneys, the Hebrides and Ireland. Only a few battered ships reached Spain.

PART V

THE STUARTS

Map 21. Western Europe in 1700 to Illustrate the Foreign Policy of the Stuarts

- 1623. Visit of Prince Charles and Buckingham to Madrid.
- 1625. The English failed to take Rochelle.
- 1625. Lord Wimbledon failed to take Cadiz.
- 1627. Buckingham failed to capture Rochelle.
- 1652. Van Tromp defeated the English under Blake off the Naze.

- 1653. Blake defeated the Dutch off Portland.
- 1657. Blake captured the Spanish Plate fleet off Cadiz.
- 1658. Anglo-French Armies captured Dunkirk.
- 1660. Declaration of Breda.
- 1665. Duke of York defeated the Dutch off Lowestoft.
- 1666. Prince Rupert defeated by the Dutch off the Dunes.
- 1667. De Ruyter sailed up the Thames and blockaded London.
- 1667. Treaty of Breda.
- 1668. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1670. The Secret Treaty of Dover.
- 1672. The English and the Dutch fought an indecisive battle in Southwold Bay.
- 1673. De Ruyter defeated Prince Rupert off Zealand.
- 1692. Lord Russel defeated the French in the Battle of La Hague.
- 1692. The English defeated by the French at Steinkirk and London.
- 1692. William captured Namur.
- 1697. Peace of Ryswick.

Map 22. England and Wales to illustrate the Great Civil War
1642—1648

Generally speaking the north and the west including Wales were for the King, while London, the south and the east were for the Parliament. Geographically a line drawn from the Humber to Southampton roughly divided the two parties.

I. FIRST CIVIL WAR, 1642—1647

(a) First Campaign, 1642.

- 1642. James set up his standard at Nottingham.
- 1642. An indecisive battle at Edge Hill.

(b) Second Campaign, 1643.

- 1643. Rupert defeated Hampden at Chalgrove Field.
- 1643. Cromwell defeated Newcastle at Gains Borough.
- 1643. First Battle of Newbury.

(c) Third Campaign, 1644-1645.

- 1644. The battle of Marston Moor.
- 1644. Second battle of Newbury.

(d) Fourth Campaign, 1645-1647.

- 1645. The Battle of Naseby.
- 1645. David Leslie defeated Montrose at Philipaugh.
- 1646. Charles gave himself up to the Scots at Newark.
- 1647. Charles seized at Holmby House (in Northamptonshire).
- 1647. Charles escaped to Carisbrook Castle (in Isle of Wight).

II. SECOND CIVIL WAR, 1648.

1648. Cromwell crushed the Welsh rising at Pembroke.

1648. Cromwell routed the Scots at Preston and Warrington.

Map 23. Southern England to show the Routes of Monmouth and William

THE ROUTE OF THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH, 1685.

Monmouth had retreated to Holland. He returned to England landing at Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire in 1685, and marching through Somersetshire to Bristol and Bath he was forced to retire to Bridge-water. At Tauton he proclaimed himself king but he had to fight the royal army at Sedgemoor and he was utterly defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor.

THE ROUTE OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, 1688.

William starting from Holland landed at Tor Bay in Devonshire. He then marched to Exeter and from there to Bridge-port and Wincanton. Crossing Salisbury he reached Reading and then London.

Map 24. Scotland and Northern England to illustrate Scottish Affairs under the Stuarts

1633. Charles I visited Edinburgh and was crowned king of the Scots.

1639. Treaty of Berwick.

1640. The Scots defeated the English at Newburn (near Newcastle).

1640. Treaty of Ripon.

1650. Cromwell won the battle of Dunbar and occupied Edinburgh.

1651. Charles II crowned at Scone.

1651. Cromwell destroyed Charles II's army at Worcester.

1667. The Covenanters were crushed at Pentland Hills.

1679. The Duke of Monmouth routed the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge.

1689. Viscount Dundee defeated the royal troops at Killiecrankie.

1692. The massacre of Glencoe.

1707. Act for the Union of Scotland and England passed.

Map 25. Ireland under the Stuarts.

1610. Plantation of Ulster.

1641. The native Irish rebelled in Ulster and Wicklow.

1649. Cromwell stormed Drogheda and Wexford.

1689. Siege of Londonderry and Enniskillen.

1689. Colonel Wolseley defeated the Irish army at Newton Butler.

1690. William defeated James II at the battle of the Boyne and occupied Dublin and Waterford.

1691. John Churchill captured Cork and Kinsale.

1691. The Irish rebels defeated at Aughrum.

1691. Surrender and Treaty of Limerick.

Map 26. North America to illustrate the Growth of Greater Britain under the Stuarts

- 1607. Virginia settled and the first settlement named Jamestown.
- 1620. Pilgrim Fathers formed the Plymouth colony.
- 1623. Settlements in New Hampshire.
- 1628. English occupied Nova Scotia.
- 1629. Settlement of Massachusetts (including at different periods Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine).
- 1634. Maryland founded.
- 1636. Rhode island (Providence) Settled.
- 1636. Connecticut separated from Massachusetts.
- 1639. Maine founded.
- 1663. Carolina colonised.
- 1664. New Amsterdam (New York) captured and New Jersey created.
- 1670. South Carolina founded.
- 1682. Pennsylvania colonised.
- 1702. Delaware separated from Pennsylvania.
- 1713. New Brunswick conquered.

Map 27. Central America and the West Indies to illustrate the growth of Greater Britain under the Stuarts.

- 1605. Barbados annexed by the crew of a British ship.
- 1623. St. Kitt's occupied.
- 1624. Barbados settled.
- 1632. Leeward islands colonised.
- 1635. Virgin islands settled.
- 1638. British Honduras colonised by English buccaneers.
- 1646. The Bahamas settled.
- 1655. Jamaica conquered by Cromwell.

Map 28. South East Asia to illustrate the early operations of the East India Company

- 1604-1606. East India Company's second voyage to Java, Molucca and other spice islands.
- 1608. Captain Hawkins visited Agra.
- 1611. English factory established at Masulipatam.
- 1612. English fleet defeated the Portuguese off Surat.
- 1612. English factory established at Surat.
- 1615. English again defeated the Portuguese off Surat.
- 1623. Dutch massacred the English at Amboyana.
- 1633. English factory established at Balasore.
- 1639. Madras purchased and English factory established there.

- 1640. English occupied Hugli and built a factory.
- 1661. English factory established at Bombay.
- 1668. E. I. Company acquired Bombay from Charles II.
- 1686. English occupied the site of Calcutta for the first time.
- 1696. Calcutta founded and English factory established.

Map 29. Netherlands and the neighbouring countries to illustrate the war of the Spanish Succession.

In the Netherlands and Germany.

- 1702. Marlborough captured Liege.
- 1703. Bonn captured by Marlborough.
- 1704. The Battle of Blenheim.
- 1706. Marlborough defeated the French at Ramillies (now in Belgium).
- 1708. Marlborough defeated the French at Oudenarde (a fortress on the river Scheld), invaded France and captured Lille.
- 1709. Marlborough and Eugene routed the French at Malplaquet (now in France), and captured Mons.
- 1712. The French defeated Eugene at Denain.
- 1713. Treaty of Utrecht.

Map 30. Spain to illustrate the War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713.

- 1704. Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesly Shovel captured Gibraltar.
- 1705. Lord Peterborough took Barcelona.
- 1706. The allies under the Earl of Galway entered Madrid.
- 1708. General Stanhope captured Minorca.
- 1708. The French defeated the Allies under Galway at Almanza.
- 1710. General Stanhope defeated the French at Almenara and Sargossa.

Map 31. The World to illustrate the British Empire after the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

(a) In Europe.

Great Britain and Ireland.

- 1704. Gibraltar captured.
- 1708. Minorca captured.

(b) In Asia.

(See notes on Page 13).

(c) In North America, Central America and the West Indies.

(See notes on page 13).

(d) In Africa.

- 1651. St. Helena captured.
- 1661. Gold Coast occupied.
- 1662. Gambia captured.

PART VI

THE HANOVERIANS AND THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR

Map 32. Central Britain to illustrate the Jacobite Risings, 1715-1745.

ROUTE OF THE OLD PRETENDER

The Old Pretender landed at Peterhead and advanced south to Aberdeen and Perth. He then marched back northwards to Montrose.

THE JACOBITE REVOLT OF 1715

1715. At Sheriffmuir the Scotch rebels were defeated by the Duke of Argyle.
1715. At Preston the English Jacobites surrendered.

ROUTE OF THE YOUNG PRETENDER

The Young Pretender sailed from France and landed near Moidart on the west coast of Invernesshire. In marching to the south he entered Perth and from there he marched to Edinburgh and fought the battle of Preston Pans. Proceeding further south by Kelso, Carlisle, Wigan and Manchester, he reached Derby. Prince Charles now retraced his steps northwards and Glasgow, Falkirk and Sterling were on the route followed. Then crossing the Drampians the Prince reached Culloden Moor.

THE JACOBITE RISING OF 1745

1745. At Preston Pans the army of Prince Charles defeated the royal forces under Sir John Cope.
1746. The Prince's army again defeated the royal troops under General Howley.
1746. At Culloden the Duke of Cumberland utterly defeated Prince Charles.

Map 33. Western Europe to illustrate the Spanish War, 1717-1720, the War of Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years War

1717. Triple Alliance formed between England, France and Holland to uphold the Treaty of Utrecht.
1718. Quadruple Alliance formed between England, France, Holland and Austria against Spain to uphold the Treaty of Utrecht.
1718. Spaniards took possession of Sardinia and attacked Sicily.
1718. Admiral Byng defeated the Spaniards off cape Passaro.

WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, 1743-1748

1741. At Molwitz Frederick defeated the Austrians and seized Silesia.
1743. England with Hanover upheld the Pragmatic Sanction against France, Prussia and Bavaria.

- 1743. At Dettingen the English under George III defeated the French.
- 1745. At Fontenoy the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the English.
- 1745. English captured Cape Breton Island (in N. America).
- 1746. English defeated the French off Cape Finisterre.
- 1747. English defeated the French off Belle Isle (in the Bay of Biscay).
- 1748. Treaty of Aix-la-chapelle signed.

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR, 1756—1763

(In this war England and Prussia were on one side ; France, Russia, Austria and Saxony were on the other.)

(a) In Europe.

- 1756. French fleet from Toulon seized Minorca.
- 1757. Byng failed to relieve Minorca.
- 1757. Frederick beaten by Austria at Kolin.
- 1757. Cumberland defeated at Hastenbeck and forced to make the convention of Closterseven.
- 1757. Frederick defeated the French and the Germans at Rossbach and Leuthen.
- 1759. Ferdinand routed the French at Minden.
- 1759. Admiral Boscawen destroyed the French fleet off Lagos.
- 1759. Admiral Howke blockaded Brest and defeated the French in Quiberon Bay.
- 1763. First Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years War.

Map 34. Eastern and Central America to illustrate the Jenkin's Ear War and the Seven Years War

(b) In America.

The English had thirteen colonies extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and from the Atlantic westward to the Ohio and the Mississippi.

The French also had colonies in Canada and Louisiana. In 1749 they claimed all the lands west of the Alleghanies.

- 1756. French captured Fort William Henry.
- 1756. French defeated General Braddock at Ft. Duquesne.
- 1758. English helped by the colonists captured Fort Duquesne and Louisburg.
- 1759. English took Niagara to prevent the Union of Canada and Louisiana.
- 1759. Another English expedition took Ticonderoga.
- 1759. General Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham and captured Quebec.

Map 35. India to illustrate the Seven Years War

(c) In India.

- 1758. Count Lally captured Fort St. David.
- 1758-59. Col. Forde took possession of Northern Circars.
- 1760. Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French at Wandewash, and secured Madras.
- 1761. English captured Pondichery.

Map 36. Plan of the Siege and Capture of Quebec, 1759

Quebec stands upon a rocky promontory at the junction of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence. Wolfe at once seized the Isle of Orleans. Then he began bombarding the town from the opposite, but did not succeed. He next discovered a zig-zag path. He then conceived a brilliant plan and brilliantly executed it. One dark night Wolfe drifted with his men bravely with the ebbing tide to Wolfe's cove and climbed the heights of Abraham. Here the French soldiers under Montcalm came face to face with the English. In twenty minutes the battle was over. Quebec was captured and the reward of this wonderful victory was Canada.

THE JENKIN'S EAR WAR, 1739-1742

- 1739. Porto Bello on the Isthmus of Darien captured by admiral Vernon.
- 1742. Admiral Vernon failed to capture Cartagena and Santiago.
- 1742. Comondore Anson plundered Païta and several Spanish treasure-ships.

Map 37. United States to illustrate the American War of Independence, 1775-1783

THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES

(a) The Northern Group of four:—

- 1. Massachusetts,
- 2. New Hampshire,
- 3. Connecticut,
- 4. Rhode Islands.

(b) The middle group of four:—

- 1. New York,
- 2. New Jersey,
- 3. Delaware,
- 4. Pennsylvania.

(c) The Southern group of five:—

- 1. Virginia,
- 2. Maryland,

3. North Carolina,
4. South Carolina,
5. Georgia.

THE WAR

FIRST PERIOD, 1775—1778

- 1775. Indecisive skirmishes at Concord (18 miles from Boston) and Lexington (10 miles from Boston).
- 1775. General Gage defeated the Colonists at Bunker's Hill.
- 1776. Colonists invaded Canada and took Montreal but failed to capture Quebec.
- 1776. General Howe drove out the colonists from Long Island and took New York.
- 1776. Washington drove out General Howe and took New York.
- 1777. English defeated Washington at Brooklyn and at Brandywine (name of a stream near Philadelphia) and took Philadelphia.
- 1777. General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

SECOND PERIOD, 1778-1783.

(When France and Spain also joined the colonists.)

- 1778. France entered the war to regain Canada and the West Indies from the English.
- 1779. Spain also declared war against England in order to win back Gibraltar and Florida.
- 1779. Spain besieged Gibraltar.
- 1780. English captured Charlestown.
- 1780. Rodney defeated the Spanish off cape St. Vincent.
- 1781. Lord Cornwallis defeated the Colonists at Guildford.
- 1781. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.
- 1782. French captured all the British West Indies except Jamaica.
- 1782. Rodney defeated the French off St. Lucia.
- 1783. Treaty of Versailles closed the war.

· *Map 38. Ireland in 1798 to illustrate the Irish Rebellion*

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO IRELAND, 1796

- 1796. A French expedition under General Hoche sailed out from Brest to help the Irish. It was to land off Mizen Head or at the Shannon Mouth.
- 1796. The fleet appeared off cape Clear and was driven by a gale to take refuge in Bantry Bay.

THE IRISH REBELLION, 1798

- 1798. Kildare, Meath, Wicklow Wexford and the surrounding countries of Dublin rebelled.

- 1798. The insurgents were thoroughly beaten in Meath at Tara Hill.
- 1798. At Vinegar Hill the rebels were defeated by General Lake.
- 1798. The French General Humbert landed with a French squadron at Killala Bay and defeated General Lake at Castlebar.
- 1798. Cornwallis and Lake defeated the French at Ballina.

Map 39. Europe in 1810 to illustrate the Napoleonic Wars.

England's Wars with the French Republic and Napoleon, 1793-1815

WAR WITH THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, 1793-1797

- 1793. England, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Naples and other powers made a coalition against France.
- 1794. Lord Howe defeated the French off Brest in the battle of the "Glorious First of June."
- 1795. The coalition broke down. Spain and Holland and Prussia now joined France.
- 1797. Sir John Jervis and Nelson defeated the Spanish fleet off cape St. Vincent and drove it back to Cadiz.
- 1797. English sailors mutinied at Spith-head and Nore.
- 1797. Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet in the battle of Camperdown.
- 1797. The English took Trinidad from Spain.

FIRST WAR WITH NAPOLEON, 1798-1802

- 1798. Napoleon sailed from Toulon, seized Malta and invaded Egypt.
- 1798. Nelson defeated the French fleet in the battle of the Nile or Aboukir Bay.
- 1799. Pitt formed a coalition of Russia, Austria, Portugal, Turkey and Naples against France.
- 1800. Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Marengo.
- 1800. French general Moreau defeated the Austrians at Hohenlinden.
- 1800. The "Armed Neutrality" was revived between Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia.
- 1801. Sir Hude Parker and Nelson defeated the Danish fleet off Copenhagen.
- 1802. Peace of Ameins.

SECOND WAR WITH NAPOLEON, 1805-1815

- 1805. Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Ulm.
- 1805. Nelson defeated the French fleet at the battle of Trafalgar.
- 1805. Napoleon defeated Austria and Russia at Austerlitz.
- 1806. Napoleon crushed the Prussians at Jena.
- 1806. Napoleon routed the Russians at Friedland. The Czar made the treaty of Tilsit.
- 1806. Berlin and Milan decrees issued.

Map 40. Spain and Portugal to illustrate the Peninsular War,
1808-1814

(a) First Period, 1808-1809.

- 1808. Wellesley defeated the French at Rolica and Vimiero.
- 1809. Sir Hugh Dalrymple made the "Convention of Cintra."
- 1809. Sir John Moore defeated the French at Corunna.

(b) Second Period, 1809-1814.

- 1809. Wellesley defeated the French at Talvera.
- 1810. Wellington constructed on the Torres Vedras (North of Lisbon) the lines of Torres Vedras from the Tagus to the sea.
- 1810. Wellington defeated the French at Busaco.
- 1812. Wellington stormed the fortresses of Rodrigo and Badojos.
- 1812. Wellington defeated the French at Vittoria and stormed St. Sebastian.

(In the meantime Napoleon invaded Russia and defeated the Russians at Borodino in 1812. The next year he had to make a disastrous retreat from Moscow. Now the Prussians, Russians and Austrians closed in upon him at Leipzig in 1813 and defeated him utterly).

- 1814. Wellington invaded France and defeated the French at Orthez and Toulouse.
- 1814. Allies entered Paris. First Treaty of Paris signed. Napoleon retired to Elba.

NAPOLEON'S MARCH TO MOSCOW, 1812.

Napoleon's Grand Army of 680,000 men marched from Kovno, advanced upon Vilna and captured it. The Czar of Russia was driven to Moscow. The French Army then crossed the Dnieper and moved forward. After a most murderous battle at Borodino Napoleon entered Moscow. After a brief stay there, he decided to retire. The rigours of a Russian winter and attacks of the Russian cavalry almost annihilated his army on the way back.

Map 41. Africa to illustrate the Napoleonic Wars

END OF THE NAPOLEONIC WAR, 1815

- 1815. Napoleon escaped Elba.
- 1815. Napoleon defeated the Prussians at Ligny.
- 1815. The French under Marshal Ney fought the English at Quatre Bras.
- 1815. Wellington and Blucher defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.
- 1815. Second Treaty of Paris signed. Napoleon exiled to St. Helena.

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Map 42. Plan of the Battle of Waterloo

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 1815

Wellington had 67,000 troops. The Centre of his allied army was at Mount St. Jean over a mile to South of Waterloo Village. Napoleon had 72,000 troops, but he was defeated on June 18, 1815 at Waterloo.

*Map 43. Plan of the Battle of Trafalgar.**Map 44. British Isles to illustrate the Industrial Revolution*

I. THE CHIEF INVENTORS

(a) Inventors of textile machinery.

1. Johan Kay of Bury (Lancashire) invented the 'fly-Shuttle' in 1733.
2. Johan Wyatt of Sutton Coldfield invented the first Spinning machine in 1733.
3. James Hargreaves of Standstill (Lancashire) produced the 'Spinning Jenny' in 1764.
4. Sir Richard Arkwright of Preston (Lancashire) invented the 'Water-frame' in 1769.
5. Samuel Crompton of Firwood (Lancashire) invented the Mule in 1779.
6. Dr. Edward Cartwright, a Kentish clergyman invented the 'power loom' in 1785.

(b) Other Inventors.

1. James Watt of Greencock (near Glasgow) built the first efficient steam engine in 1769.
2. James Brindley of Buston (Derbyshire) built the Bridge-water canal.
3. Joshua Wedgwood of Burslem (Staffordshire) was a great potter.

II. THE CHIEF CANALS

1. Caledonian ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the North Sea.
2. Forth and Clyde Canal connecting the Clyde with the Forth.
3. Leeds and Liverpool canal connecting the Yorkshire Ouse and the Mersey.
4. Bridgewater canal connecting the Mersey with Manchester.
5. Grand Trunk canal and its branches connecting the Mersey, the Trent and the Thames.
6. Grand Junction Canal connecting Birmingham and London.
7. Thames and Severn Canal connecting the Thames and the Severn.
8. Surrey and Sussex Canal connecting the Thames and the English Channel.
9. Kennet and Avon Canal connecting the Thames with Bristol.
10. Gloucester and Berkley ship canal connecting Gloucester with the Severn.

पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी

*Map 45. India to illustrate the growth of British Power, 1763-1820**(Under George II and George III)*

- (a) In the time of Robert Clive 1744-1767
- 1757. Battle of Plassey. The English secured Bengal and Behar.
 - 1758. The English captured Northern Sircars.
 - 1760. Battle of Wandewash; French Power was broken.
 - 1764. Battle of Buxar.
 - 1765. Treaty of Allahabad. British possessions of Bengal and Behar confirmed.
- (b) In the time of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785.
- 1782. After the first Marhatta war the English got Salsette.
 - 1782. The English acquired Benares and Ghazipur.
- (c) In the time of Cornwallis, 1786-1793.
- 1792. As a result of the third Mysore war (1790-1792) Malabar, Baramahal and Dindigul came into English hands.
- (d) In the time of Wellesley, 1798-1805.
- 1799. After the Fourth Mysore War (1799) the English captured Seringapatam, Coimbatore, Wainud, and Kanara.
 - 1800. Wellesley annexed Carnatic, Tanjore and Surat.
 - 1800. Bellarey and Cuddapah were taken from the Nizam.
 - 1801. The Doab, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpore were seized from the Nawab of Oudh.
 - 1803. As a result of the Second Marhatta War (1803-1805) Ahmadnagar, Broach, Orissa, Western Berar, parts of the Doab and the Deccan were annexed.
- (e) In the time of Hastings, 1813-1823.
- 1816. After the Nepal War. (1816-17) Hastings annexed Kamaun.
 - 1816. As a result of the Fourth Marhatta War, (1817-18) Peshwa's dominions, Bhonsla's dominions etc. were annexed.

Map. 46. The world to illustrate the growth of the British Empire, 1763-1820

- 1763. By the treaty of Paris after the Seven Years War, England secured Canada, Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, and other Windward Islands.
- 1765. Falkland Islands were captured.
- 1783. By the Treaty of Versailles after the American War of Independence England got the islands of St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat.
- 1785-1819. Sr. Settlements (Malacca, Penang and Singapore) were acquired by treaties.
- 1787. Sierra Leone was ceded to the English by the natives.

- 1788. Captain Cook proclaimed British occupation of New South Wales (afterwards divided into N. S. Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania).
- 1789. Andaman Islands settled.
- 1795. Cape Colony captured.
- 1796. British Guiana captured.
- 1797. Trinidad and St. Lucia captured.
- 1798. Honduras acquired.
- 1810. Islands of Mauritius and Sychelles captured by the British.
- 1811. Java captured.
- 1815. By the Treaty of Paris as a result of the Napoleonic wars England acquired Malta, Heligoland (ceded to Prussia in 1890), Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Martinique.
- 1815. Ascension was annexed.

N. B.—For growth of British India see page 22.

Map 47. South East Crimea to illustrate the Crimean War, 1853-1856

(a) First Period, 1853-1854.

- 1853. The great powers met at Vienna and sent the "Vienna Note" to the Sultan of Turkey.
- 1853. Russians crossed the Pruth to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia. Turks defeated them at Oltentiza.
- 1853. British and French fleets reached Constantinople, and entered the Black Sea.
- 1853. Russian fleet destroyed the Turkish fleet of Sinope.
- 1854. Allies sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg.
- 1854. Russians besieged Silistria.
- 1854. Turks defeated the Russians at Giurgevo.
- 1854. British and French fleets assembled at Varna.

Map 48. South East Europe to illustrate the Crimean War.

(b) Second Period, 1854-1856.

- 1854. Allied forces landed at Eupatoria in Crimea.
- 1854. Allies under Lord Raglan defeated the Russians in the Battle of the Alma.
- 1854. Allies won the Battle of Balaklava.
- 1854. Allies defeated the Russians in the battle of Inkerman (Soldier's Battle).
- 1855. The Allies (now also including Sardinian troops under General La Marmora) bombarded the fortresses of Redan and Malakoff, and captured Sebastopol.
- 1855. English fleet bombarded Bomarsund and Sveaborg (in the Baltic Sea).
- 1855. Russians defeated the Turks under General Williams at Kars (in Armenia).
- 1856. Treaty of Paris closed the war.

Map 49. China and Japan to illustrate British Affairs, 1839-1914

THE CHINESE WARS, 1839-1860

First Chinese War, 1839-1841.

- 1839. The Chinese destroyed opium in the possession of the English traders at Canton.
- 1840. British troops captured the island of Chusan, reduced the Bogue Forts at the mouth of Canton river and captured Amoy and Ningpo.
- 1842. Treaty of Nanking signed. Cession of Hongkong to England was confirmed. Five ports, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow were opened to foreign trade.

Second Chinese War, 1856-1858.

- 1856. The crew of the "Arrow" was carried off by the Chinese.
- 1857. Foreign factories burnt and European sailors massacred at Canton.
- 1858. English and French troops seized Canton.
- 1858. Treaty of Tientsin signed. British embassy established at Peking. Yang-tse river and five more ports opened to foreign trade.

Third Chinese War, 1849-1860.

- 1859. Chinese Govt. refused to ratify the treaty of Tientsin.
- 1859. British and French ambassadors on their way to Peking, treated with treachery and brutality.
- 1860. The summer palace in Peking sacked.
- 1860. Convention of Peking signed. Treaty of Tientsin was ratified.

OTHER IMPORTANT AFFAIRS

- 1898. Germany acquired Kia-Chau.
- 1898. Great Britain acquired Wei-hai-wee.
- 1898. Port Arthur leased to Russia.
- 1900. "Boxer" rising in Peking suppressed by an International European army and Japanese forces.
- 1904-1905. Russo-Japanese War.
- 1914. General Kamino assisted by Indian and British troops captured Kia-Chau from Germans.

*Map 50. India to illustrate the growth of British Power, 1820-1885**(Under George III, William IV and Victoria)*

- (a) In the time of Amherst, 1823-1828.
- 1826. After the First Burmese War, (1824-26) Assam, Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to England.
- (b) In the time of Bentinck, 1828-1835.
- 1832. Cachar annexed.
- 1834. Coorg annexed.

- (c) In the time of Ellenborough, 1842-1844.
 1843. Sindh seized.
 (d) In the time of Hardinge I, 1844-1848.
 1846. After the First Sikh War, (1845-1846) Jalandhar Doab was annexed.
 (e) In the time of Dalhousie, 1848-1856.
 1848. Satara seized.
 1849. As a result of the Second Sikh War, (1848-1849) the Punjab was annexed.
 1852. After the Second Burmese War, (1852) Pegu, Bassein, Prome and Rangoon were annexed.
 1853. Nagpur, Jhansi, and Berar seized.
 1856. Oudh annexed.
 (f) In the time of Lord Lytton, 1876-1880.
 1876. British Baluchistan acquired.
 (g) In the time of Lord Dufferin, 1884-1888
 1885. After the Third Burmese war (1885-1886) Upper Burma was annexed.

Map 51. Ireland in the XIX and XX Centuries

IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

1828. Daniel O'Connell elected member for county Clare.
 1843. Monster "Repeal" meetings at Clontarf (near Dublin) and Tara Hill.
 1848. Irish rising under O'Brien in Tipperary suppressed.
 1881. Parnell and other leaders of the Land League arrested in Dublin.
 1882. Lord Frederick Cavendish murdered in Phoenix park (Dublin).
 1887. Riot at Mitchelstown.
 1914. Ulster Protestant Party under Carson determined to resist Home Rule by force.
 1916. Sinn Feiners rising in Dublin put down after grievous bloodshed.
 1921. The Irish Peace Treaty (Dec. 6th 1921). Ireland outside the six Ulster countries recognised as the Irish Free State.

Map 52. Turkish Empire in 1820 to illustrate Balkan Affairs, 1820-1914

1. Greek War of Independence, 1821-1827.
 1822. Greeks revolted in the Morea and the Aegean Islands.
 1824. Egyptian troops under Ibrahim Pasha occupied Crete and devastated the Morea.
 1826. Turks captured Missolonghi.
 1827. Athens surrendered to the Turks.
 1827. Treaty of London. Allied fleet destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleet in Navarino Bay.

1828. Treaty of Adrianople. Greece became an independent Kingdom.
2. Crimean War, 1853-1856. (See notes on page 23).
 3. Russo Turkish War, 1877-1878.
1877. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro made war on Turkey. Russia sided with them.
1877. Russians defeated at Plevna by Turks under Osman Pasha.
1877. Russians captured Kars, and marched on Constantinople.
1877. Treaty of San Stephano.
1878. Treaty of Berlin by which (i) Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania declared independent; (ii) Bosnia and Herzegovina given to Austria; (iii) Bulgaria broken up into Bulgaria and Rumelia; (iv) Thessaly given to Greece; (v) Cyprus leased to England; (vi) Some territory near the mouth of the Danube and round Kars given to Russia.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

1885. The two Bulgarias united.
1895. The Armenian massacres.
1908. Revolution in Turkey caused by Enver Bay.
1908. Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

Map 53. Balkan States in 1914.

1909. Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria formed the "Balkan League".
- 1912-1913. The First Balkan War. Albania made an independent State.
1913. The Second Balkan War. Treaty of Bucharest by which:—
- (a) Serbia got Bulgarian Macedonia.
 - (b) Rumania received Bulgarian Dobruja.
- (Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in 1915 to recover these.)

Map 54. North and Central Africa to illustrate British Affairs, 1867-1922.

- (a) The Abyssinian War, 1867.
1867. Sir Robert Napier stormed the fortress of Magadala.
- (b) Affairs in Egypt and the Sudan, 1882-1885.
1882. English fleet destroyed the forts of Alexandria held by Arabi Pasha.
1882. General Wolseley defeated the Egyptians at Tel-el-Kabir.
1882. England assumed protectorate of Egypt.
1883. Arabs in the Sudan revolted against Egypt.
1883. An Egyptian army under General Hicks destroyed in the desert (30 miles south of El-Obeid).
1884. General Gordon murdered at Khartum by the Mahdi.

(c) The Soudan War, 1896-1899.

- 1896. Anglo-Egyptian troops under Sir H. Kitchner advanced up the Nile and took Dongola.
- 1898. Kitchner destroyed the Khalifa's forces at Omdurman and occupied Khartum.
- 1898. The French under Major March appeared at Fashoda (near Khartum) but were compelled to evacuate the place.
- 1899. The whole of the Nile valley placed under the "Sphere of British influence" by treaty.

(d) Egyptian Affairs, 1914-1922.

- 1914. Egypt made a British Protectorate.
- 1922. Egyptian unrest under Zughul Pasha led Mr. Lloyd George to recognise the independence of Egypt.

Map 55. South Africa to illustrate British Affairs, 1879-1919

(a) The Zulu War, 1879.

- 1879. British troops destroyed by Zulus at Isandhlana.
- 1879. Lord Chemsford defeated the Zulus at Ulundi.
- 1887. Zululand annexed to Natal.

(b) The First Boer War, 1880-1881.

British acquired Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1815. So the Boers trekked into Natal in 1837. The English annexed Natal in 1843. The Boers now established the Orange River Free State and the Republic of Transvaal also in 1877. Soon after Transvaal revolted.

- 1880. Boers defeated the English under Sir G. Colley at Laing's Nek.
- 1881. Colley again defeated at Majuba Hill.
- 1881. Convention of Pretoria. Independence of Transvaal under British Suzerainty recognised.

(c) The Second Boer War, 1899-1900.

- 1895. Dr. Jameson raided Natal. Boers defeated him at Doornkop. Now the Boers in the Transvaal and the Orange River Free State invaded Cape Colony and Natal.

FIRST PERIOD, 1899

- 1899. Boers besieged Lady Smith, Kimberly and Mafeking.
- 1899. English under General Butler defeated at Colenso by Boers.
- 1899. English under Lord Methuen routed at Magersfontein by Boers.
- 1899. English under General Gatacre defeated at Stormberg by Boers.

SECOND PERIOD, 1900 (After Indian and Colonial troops reached Africa)

- 1900. Kimberly relieved by General French.
- 1900. Lord Roberts defeated the Boers at Paardeburg and occupied Bloemfontein.

- 1900. Colonel Mahon relieved Mafeking.
- 1900. Roberts entered Transvaal and occupied Pretoria.
- 1900. Orange Free State and the Transvaal annexed.
- 1902. Peace of Vereeniging ended the war.
- 1909. The South Africa Act forming the Union of South Africa passed.
- 1914-1919. Boer rebellions in South Africa. War in German Africa and its annexation.

Map 56. Europe to illustrate European affairs, 1857-1914

- (a) Union of Italy, 1857-1871.
- (b) Union of Germany, 1864-1871.
- 1864. Prussia and Austria conquered Schleswig and Holstein.
- 1867. After the Austro-Prussian War (1866) Bismark arranged the North German Confederation.
- 1871. After the Franco-German War (1870-71) southern German States also joined the 'Confederation'.
- (c) European Alliances, 1882-1907.
- 1882. Triple Alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy formed.
- 1892. Dual Alliance between France and Russia.
- 1907. Triple Entente between France, Russia and England.
- (d) The Great War, 1914-1919.
- June 1914. Murder of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo.
- (e) The Belligerents, (dates of entering the war are noted against each country)
- 1. Central Powers.
- July 1914. Austria-Hungary (declared war on Serbia)
- August 1914. Germany.
- November 1914. Turkey.
- October 1915. Bulgaria.
- 2. Allied Powers.
- July 1914. Serbia.
- July 1914. Montenegro.
- August 1914. Russia.
- August 1914. Belgium.
- August 1914. France.
- August 1914. Great Britain.
- August 1914. Japan.
- May 1915. Italy.
- January 1916. Albania.
- March 1916. Portugal.
- August 1916. Rumania.
- June 1917. Greece.

April 1917. United States of America.

(Brazil, Mexico, China, Siam etc. also joined the Allies).

Map 57. The Franco-Belgian Front, 1914-1917.

THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1919

The Franco-Belgian Front, 1914-1918.

August 1914. Germans captured Liege and Namur.

August 1914. French defeated at Charleroi.

August 1914. British retreat from Mons to the river Marne.

September 1914. Germans driven back by the Allies in the First Battle of the Marne (Paris was saved).

October 1914. Germans captured Antwerp.

November 1914. Allies held their ground in the First Battle of Ypres.

March 1915. Indian Troops won the battle of La Basse (and fought for the Allies in most of the subsequent battles on this front.)

May 1915. Allies lost their ground in the Second Battle of Ypres.

August 1916. Allies repulsed German attacks at Verdun and the Somme.

July-November 1917. Third Battle of Ypres.

November 1917. Germans defeated the Allies at Cambrai.

October 1918. Germans retreated everywhere on the Western Front.

November 1918. Germany surrendered. Fighting ceased at Mons by the Terms of the Armistice.

June 1919. Peace Treaty with Germany signed at Versailles.

Map 58. The Russian Front, 1914-1917

August 1914. Russians invaded Eastern Prussia and captured Tilsit and Königsburg.

August 1914. Marshal Hindenburg defeated the Russians at Tannenberg.

September 1914. Russians advanced into Galicia and captured Tarnopol and Lemberg.

March 1915. Russians captured Przemyśl, threatened Cracow, poured over the Carpathians and invaded Hungary.

June 1915. Austro-German armies retook Przemyśl and Lemberg and recovered Galicia.

August 1915. Hindenburg captured Warsaw and entered Poland. (Two German attempts to capture Warsaw had previously failed).

August 1915. Austro-German armies captured Vilna, and threatened Riga and Petrograd.

March 1917. Russian Revolution.

March 1918. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Map 59. The Turkish Front, 1914-1918. (Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Egypt.)

- November 1914. Indian army captured Basra.
 February 1915. Turks attacked the Suez Canal but were driven back.
 April 1915. Indian army defeated the Turks at Shaiba.
 July 1915. Indian Army captured Kut-el-Amara.
 August-December 1915. Anglo-French armies attacked Gallipoli but had to retreat to Solonika.
 November 1915. Turks defeated General Townshend at Ctesiphon.
 April 1916. Townshend beaten and Kut-el-Amara recovered by Turks.
 February 1917. General Maude recaptured Kut-el-Amara.
 March 1917. General Maude captured Baghdad.
 April 1917. Turks defeated General Murray at Gaza.
 December 1917. General Allenby routed Turks in Palestine and occupied Jerusalem.
 October 1918. General Allenby captured Damascus and occupied Syria. Turkey surrendered.
 November 1918. Allied forces entered Constantinople.
 June 1920. Treaty of Sevres (in France) signed with Turkey.
 July 1923. Treaty of Lausanne (in Switzerland) signed with Turkey.

Map 60. Europe after the Peace Treaties, 1919-1920

1. Alsace-Lorraine restored to France.
2. Trieste and Fume given to Italy.
3. Republic of Poland created.
4. New States of Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia formed.
5. The Dual Monarchy broken up. Austria and Hungary made smaller and separate states.
6. Roumanian provinces of Austria-Hungary added to Roumania.
7. Small states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland separated from Russia.
8. Portions of Bulgaria and Turkey added to Greece.

Map 61. The World to illustrate British Empire after the Peace Treaties 1919-1920

GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1820-1920.

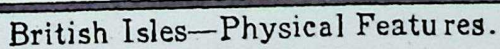
1829. Western Australia acquired by settlement.
 1836. South Australia colonised.
 1839-40. New Zealand got by settlement and Treaty.
 1839. Aden annexed.
 1841. Hong-Kong ceded by China.
 1843. Natal occupied.

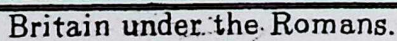
- 1857. Perim seized.
- 1861. Lagos (in Africa) occupied.
- 1864. Basuto land gained by treaty.
- 1874. Fiji Islands settled.
- 1874. Malay states acquired by treaties.
- 1878. Cyprus ceded by Turkey. (Annexed, 1914)
- 1881. North-Borneo occupied by treaties.
- 1884. Northern Nigeria annexed.
- 1884. British New Guinea annexed.
- 1885. Bechuanaland annexed.
- 1886. Southern Nigeria occupied. Somaliland acquired.
- 1888. British East Africa annexed. Sarawak gained by treaty.
- 1890. Rhodesia occupied. Zanzibar and Pemba acquired by treaties.
- 1891. Nyasaland acquired.
- 1894. Uganda occupied.
- 1897. Zululand annexed.
- 1898. Wei-hai-wei leased from China.
- 1899. Anglo-Egyptian Soudan acquired by convention.
- 1900. Transvaal and Orange Free State conquered.
- 1901. Ashanti annexed.
- 1919-1920. As a result of the Peace Treaties Britain got mandate over Mesopotamia, Palestine, German S. W. Africa (now British West Africa), German East Africa (now Tanganyika), German Togoland and Cameron, German New Guinea, Western Samoa and Bismarck Archipelago.

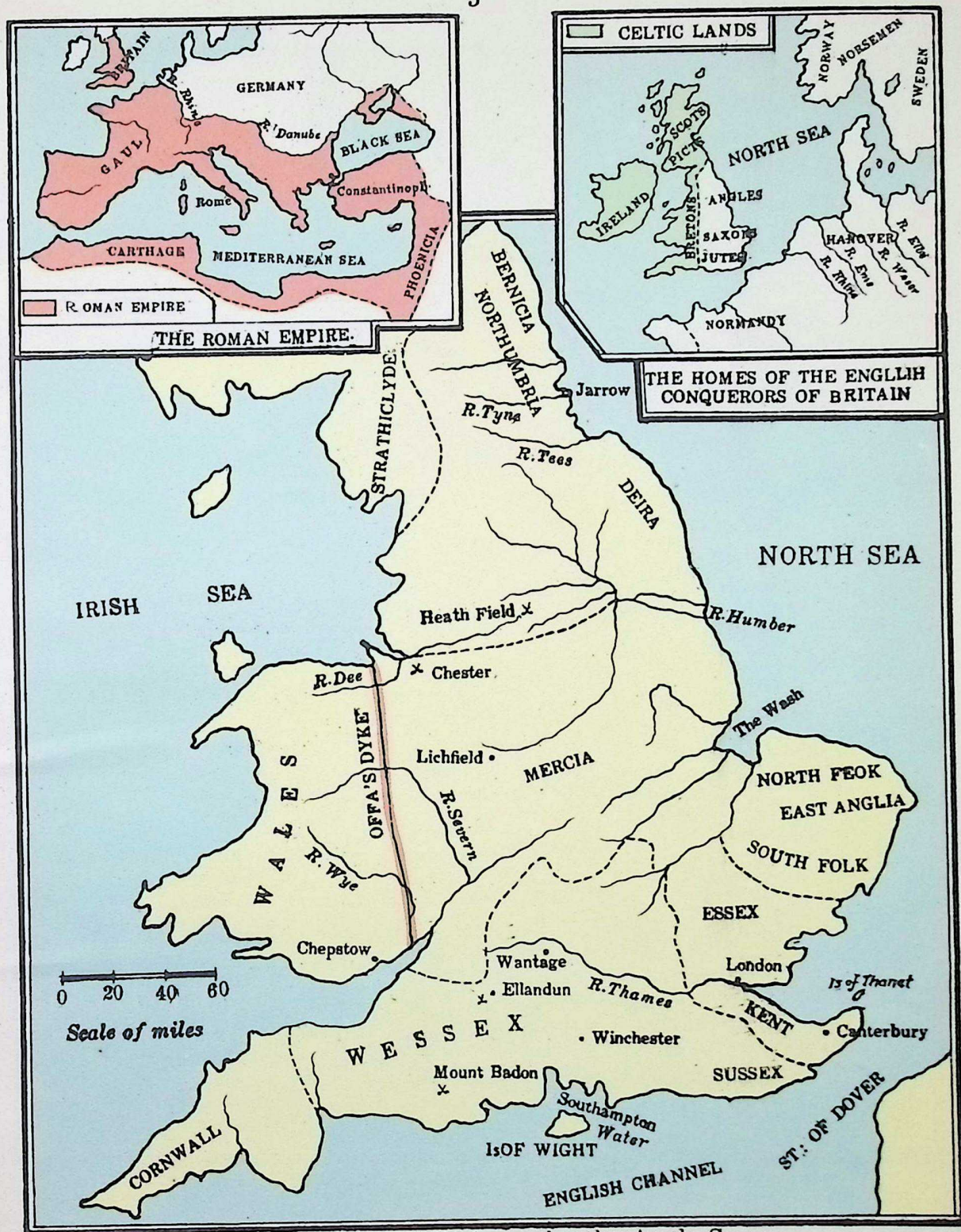
N. B. For growth of British India see notes on page 22.

Map 62. Present Day British Isles.

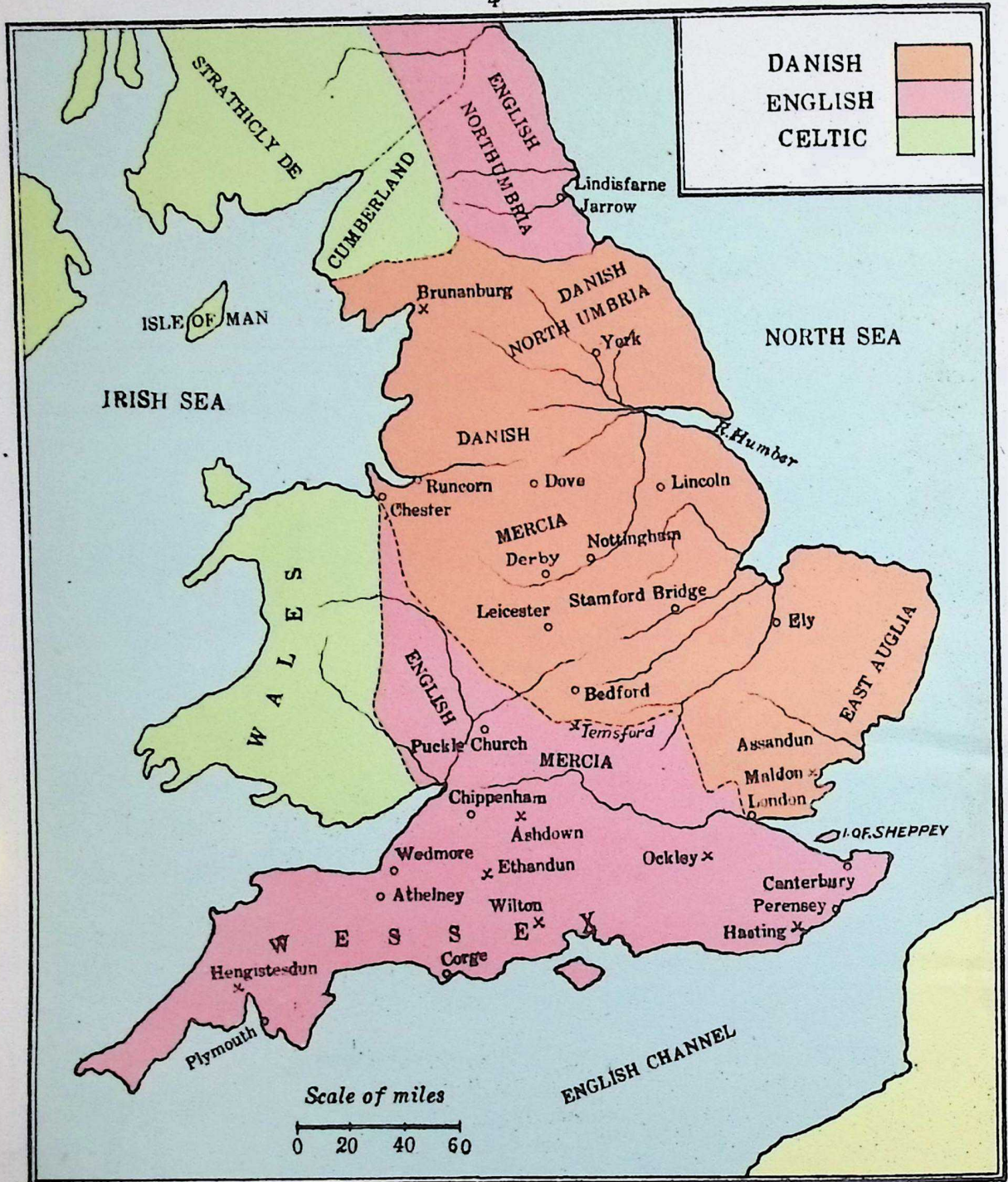
Map 63. Present Day Europe, 1938.







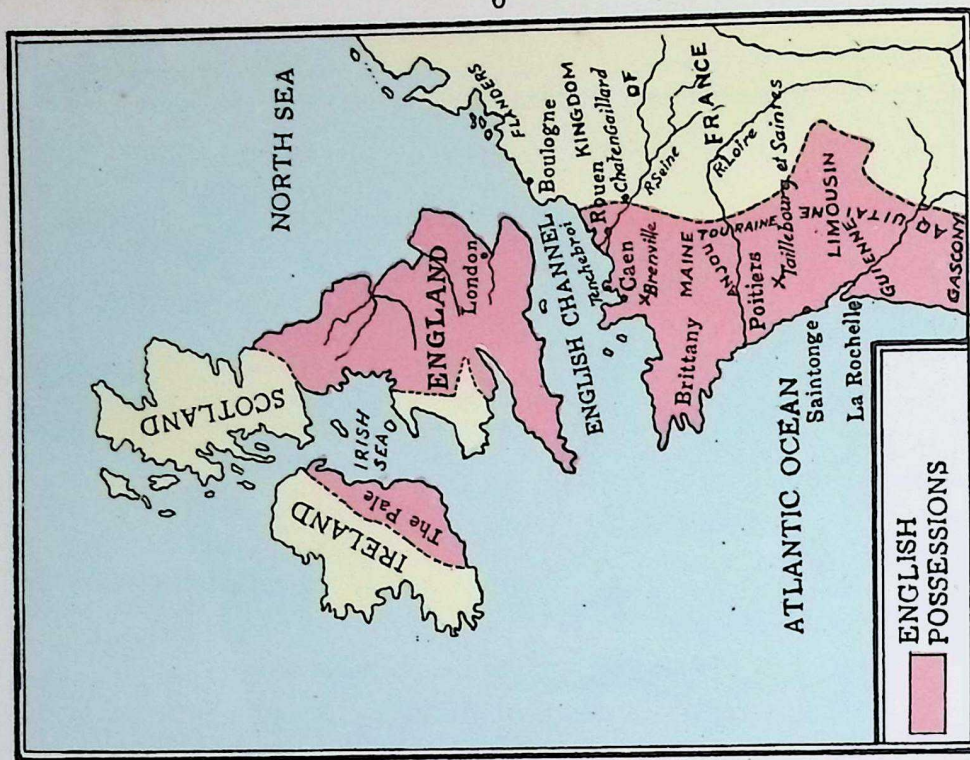
England and Wales under the Anglo-Saxons.



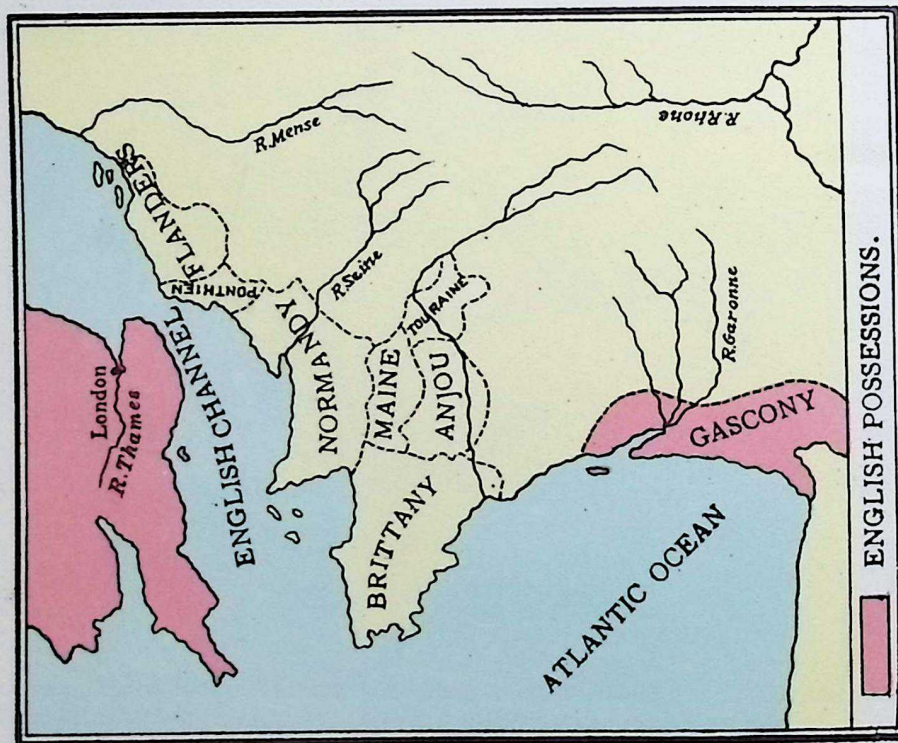
England and Wales to illustrate the Danish Invasions.



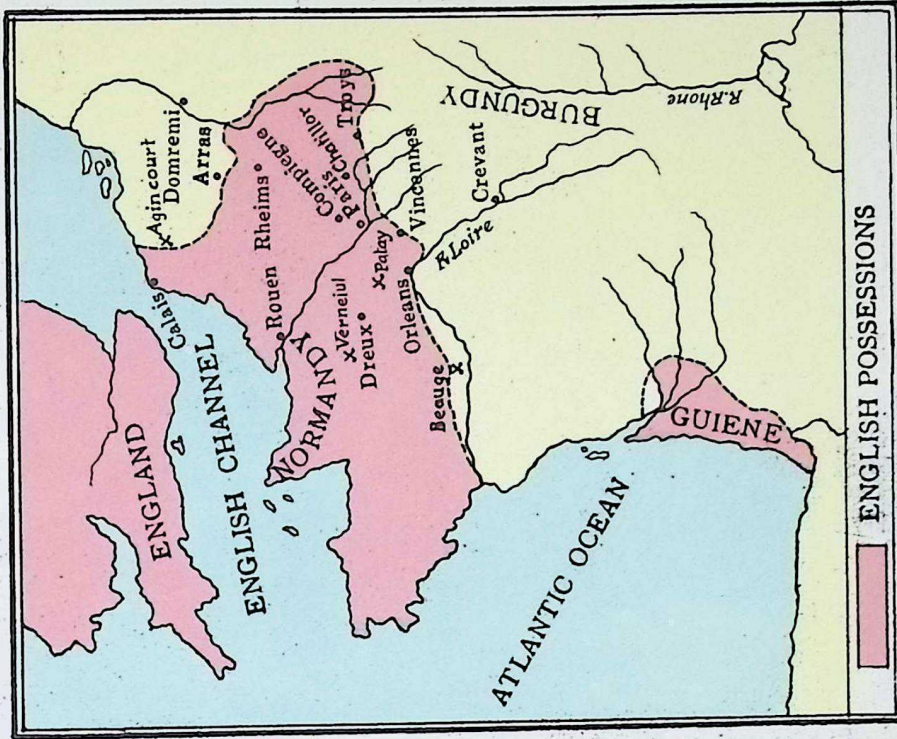
England and Wales under the Normans and Plantagenets.



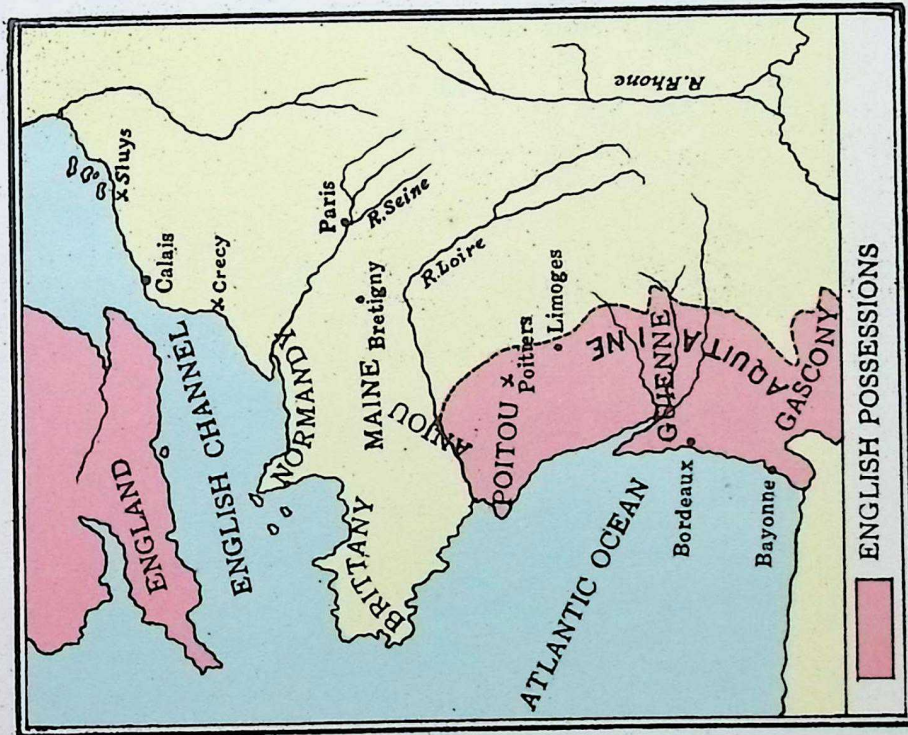
Dominions of Henry II at his accession in 1154.



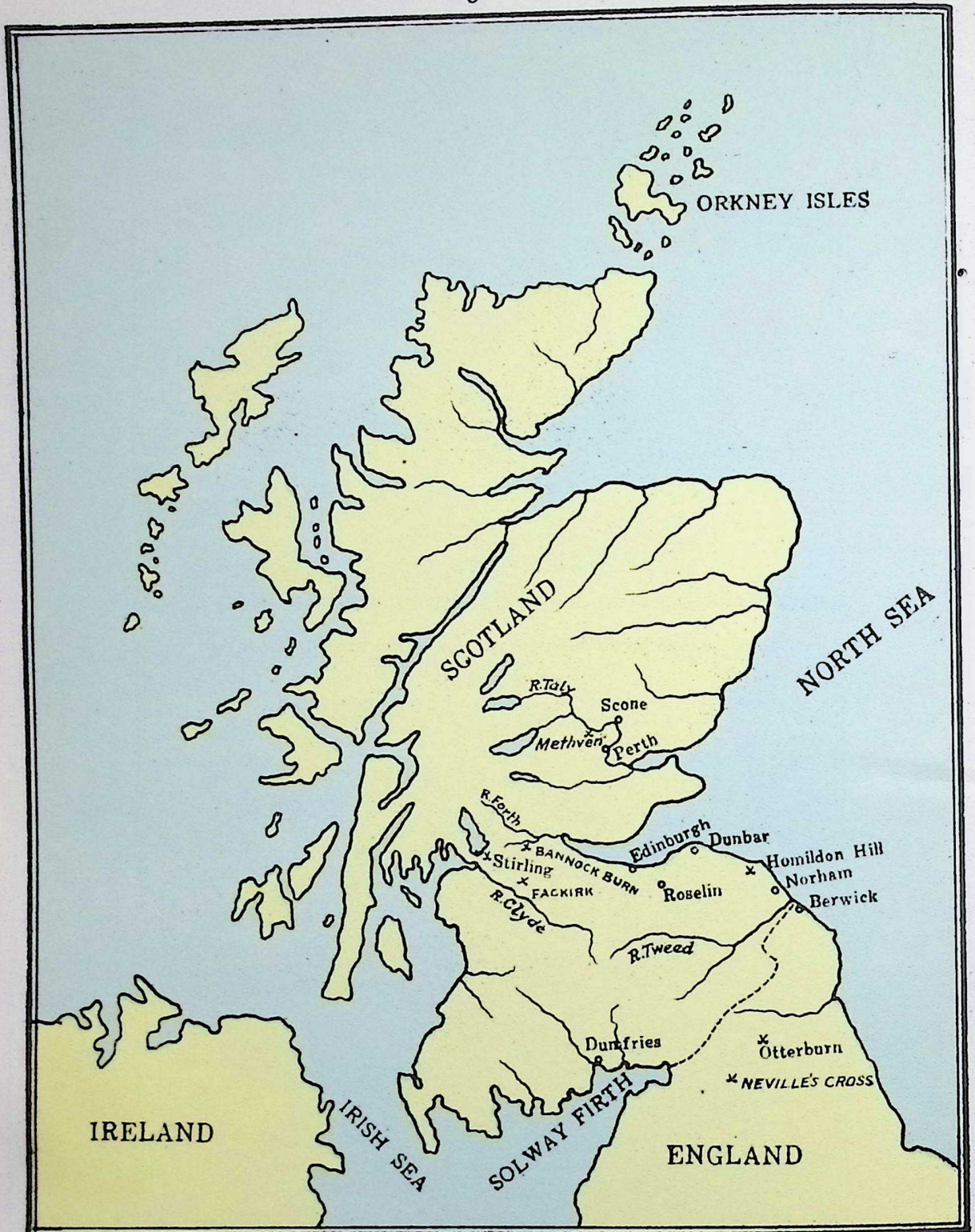
English Possessions in France in 1327.



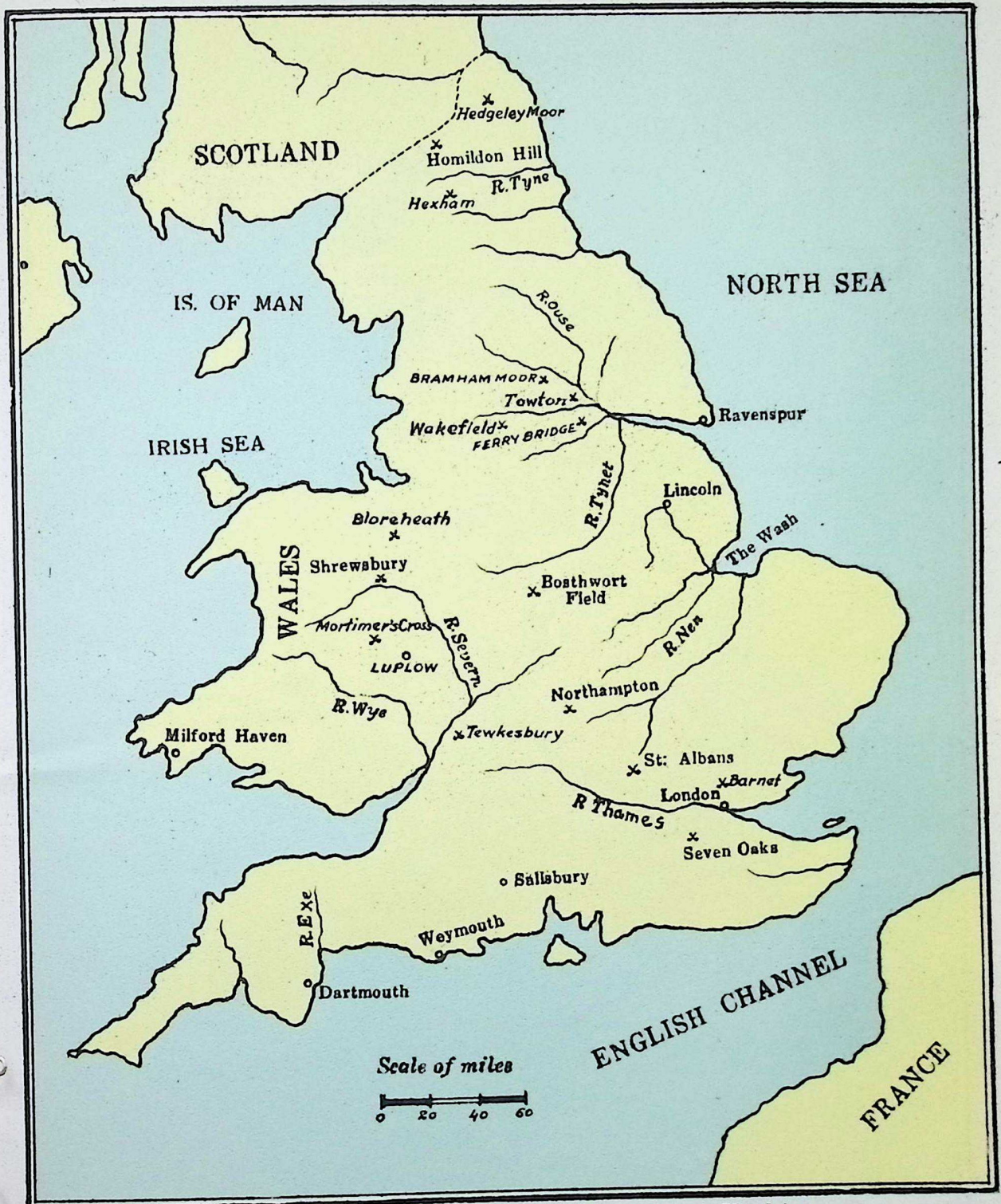
English Possessions in France in 1422 at the death of Henry V.



English Possessions in France after the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360.



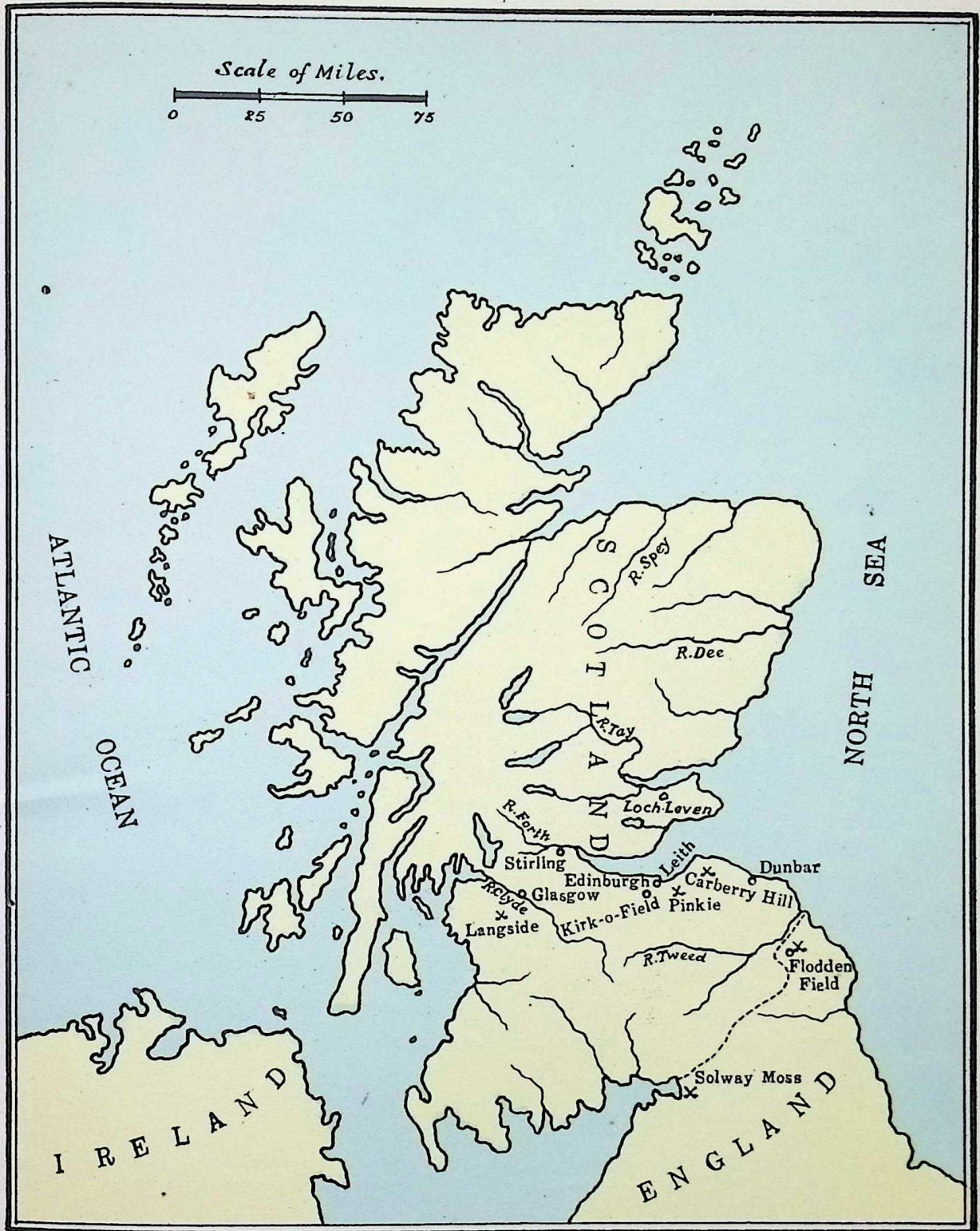
North Britain in Plantagenet times.



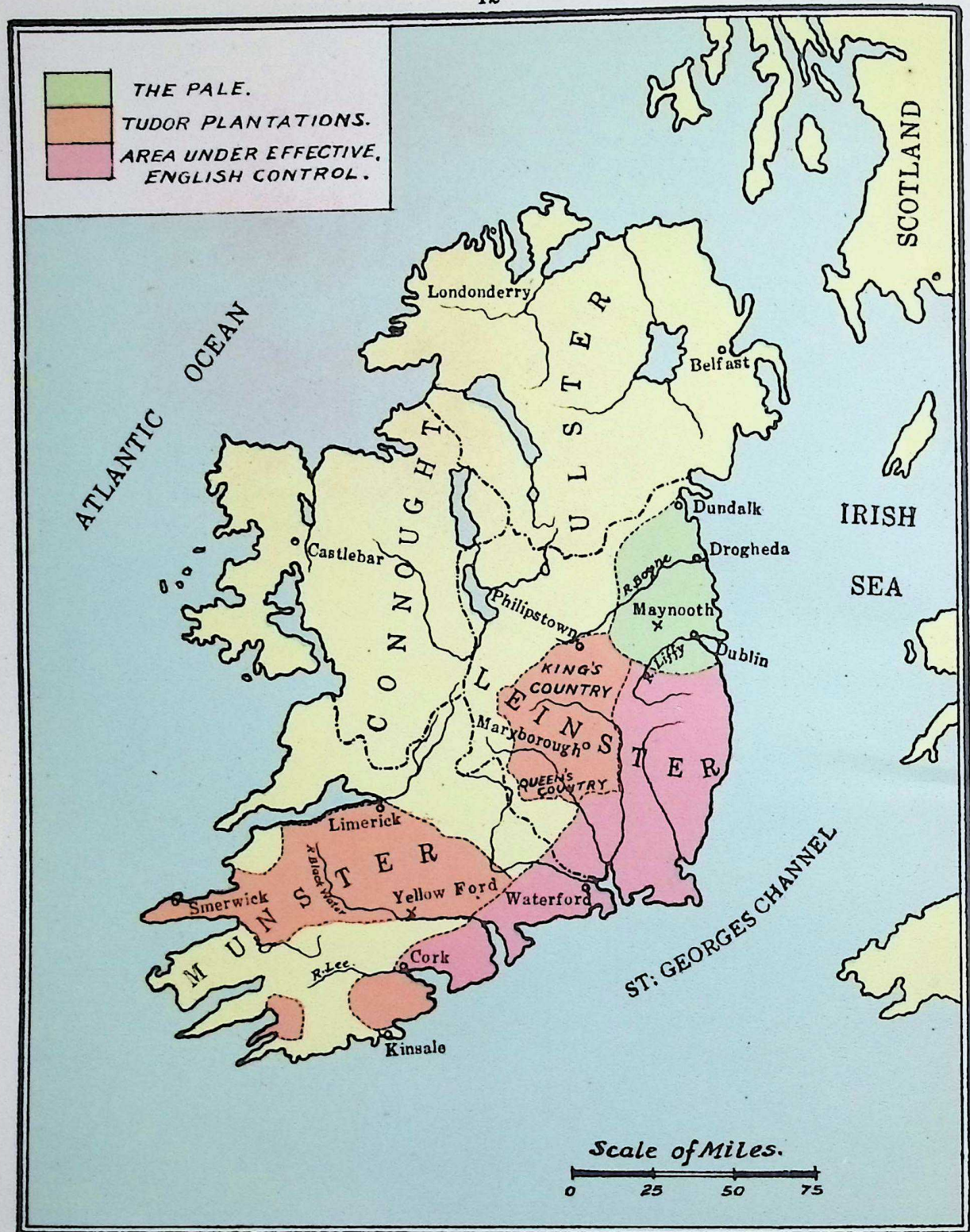
England and Wales Under the Lancastrians and Yorkists.



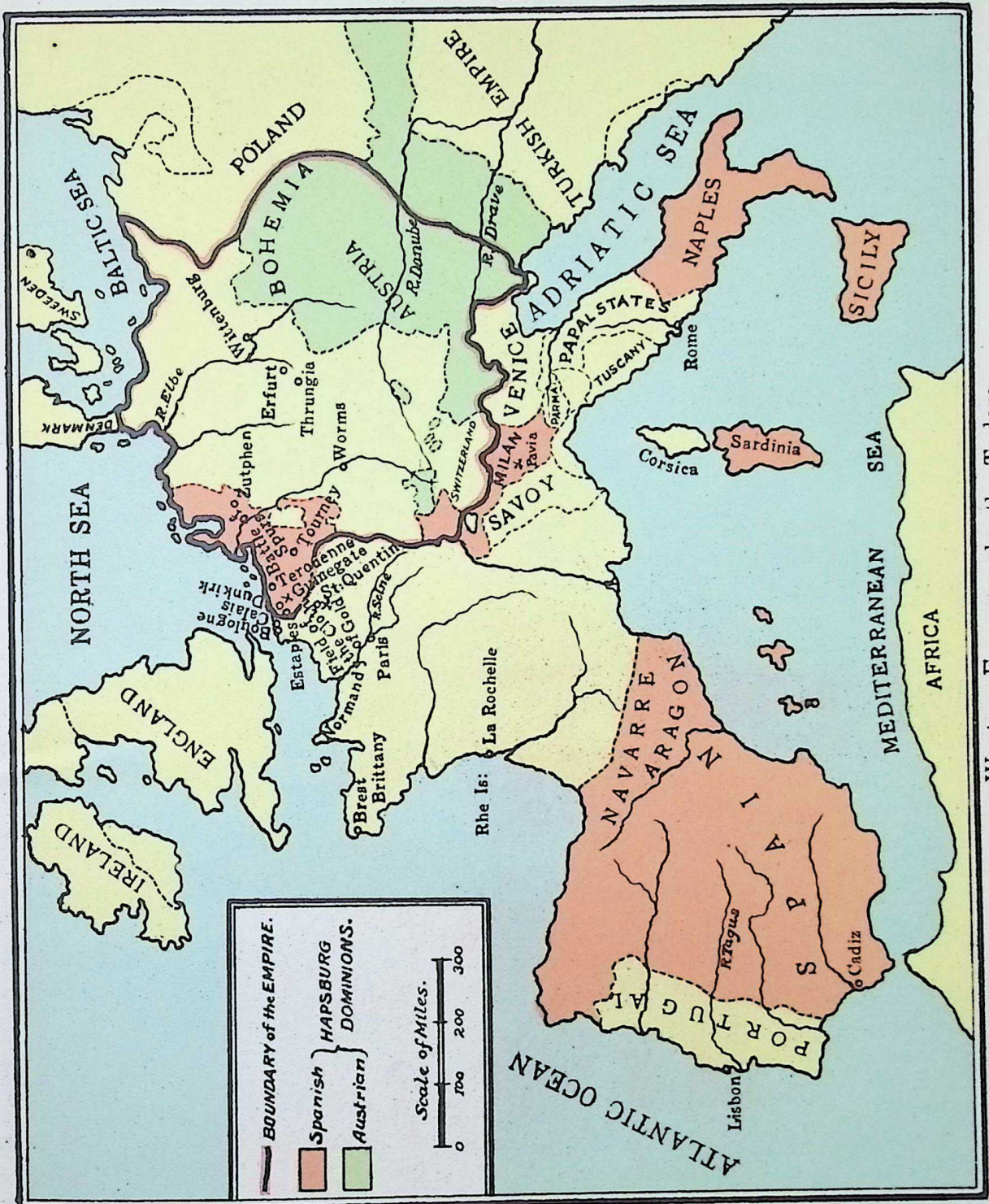
England and Wales under the Tudors..



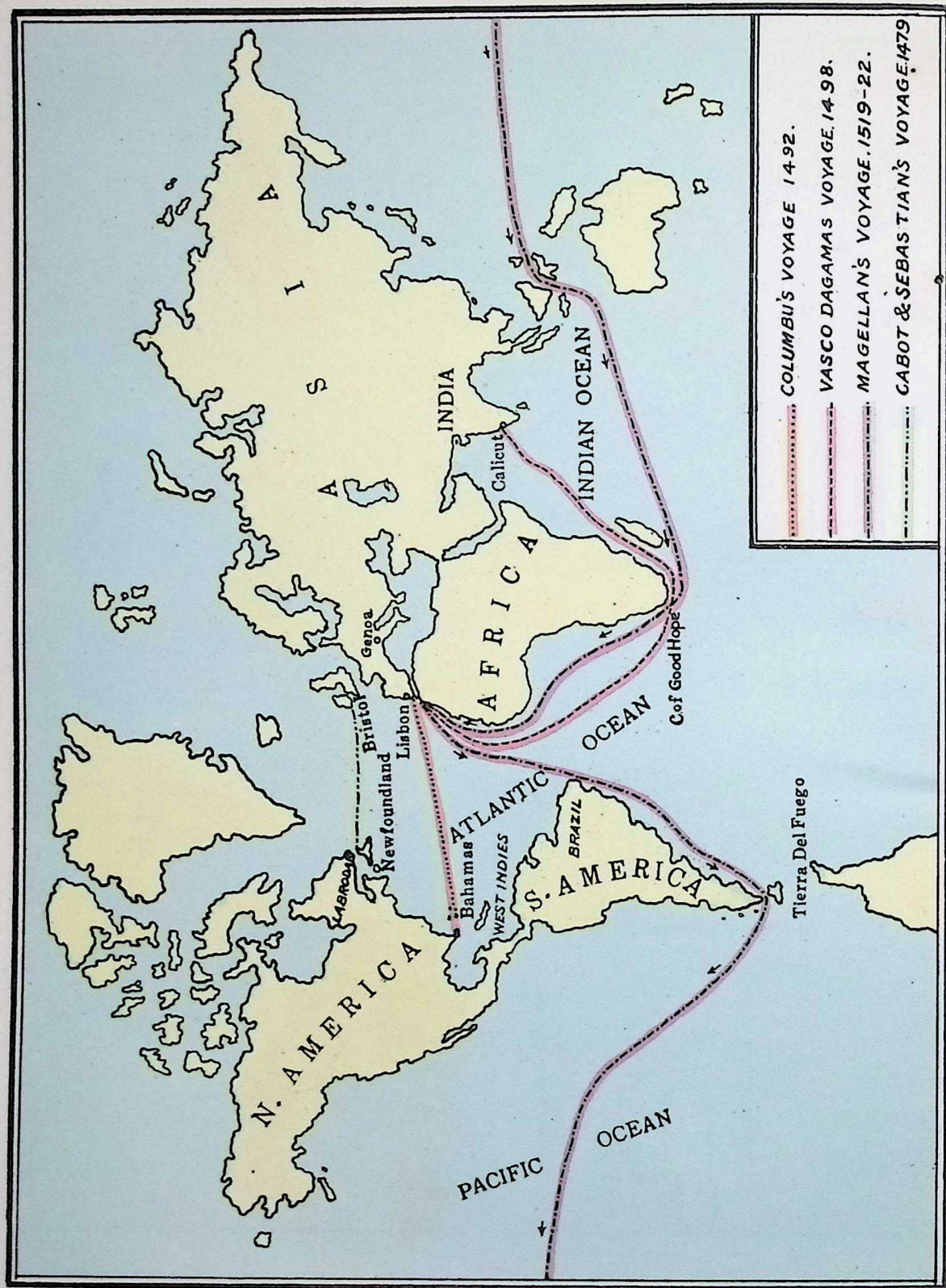
Scotland under the Tudors.



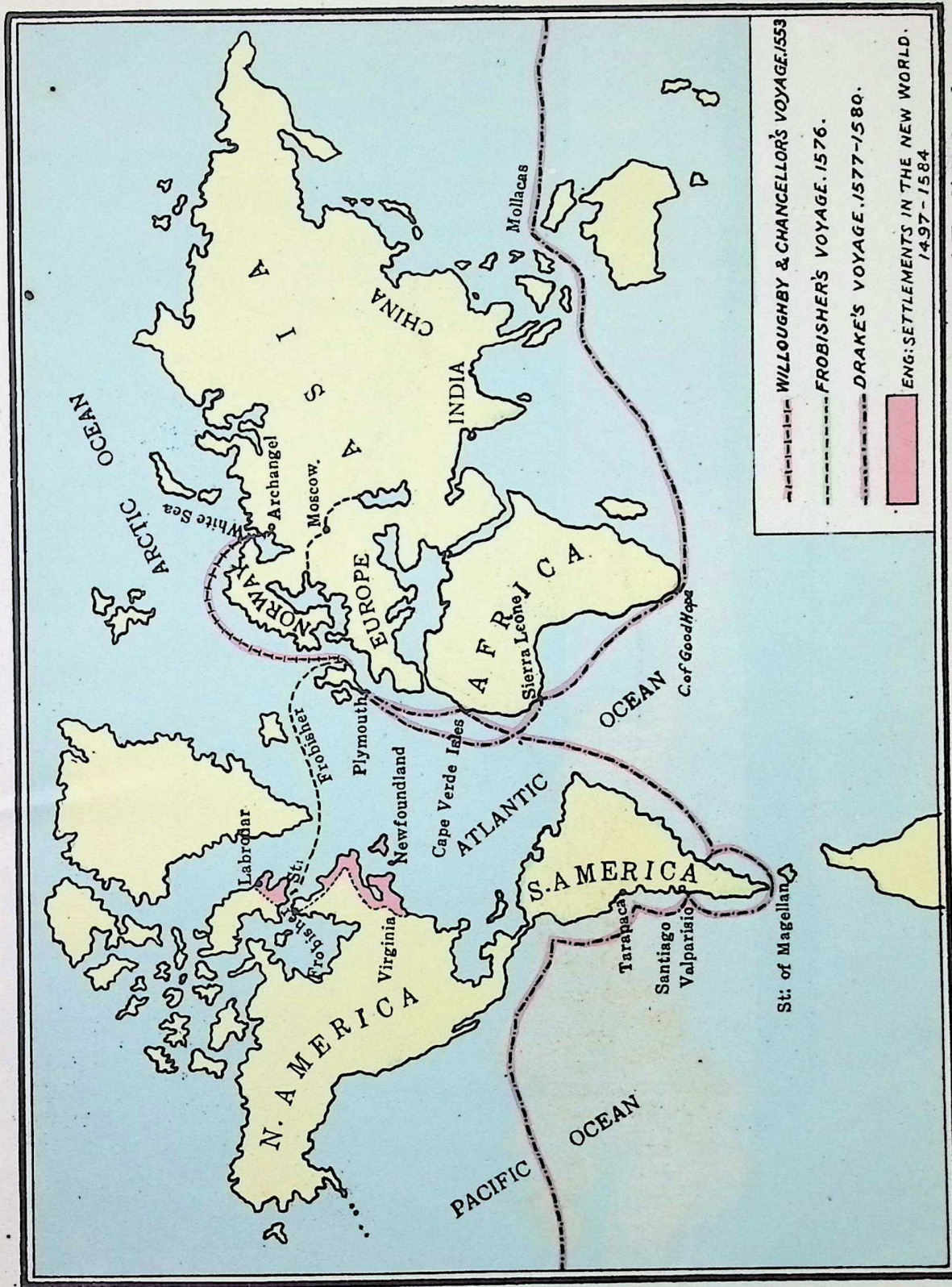
Ireland under the Tudors.



Western Europe under the Tudors.



The World to illustrate the voyages of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Cabot and Sebastian.



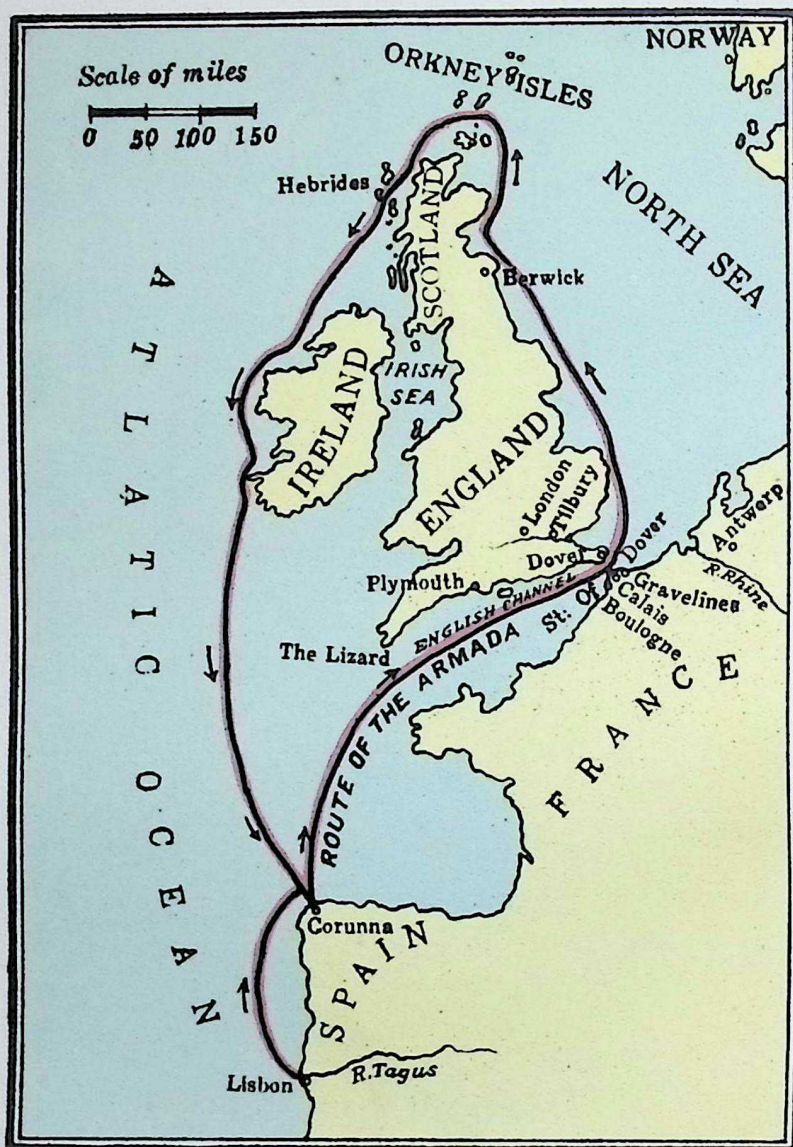
WILLOUGHBY & CHANCELLOR'S VOYAGE. 1553

FROBISHER'S VOYAGE. 1576.

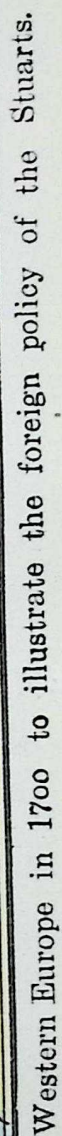
DRAKE'S VOYAGE. 1577-1580.

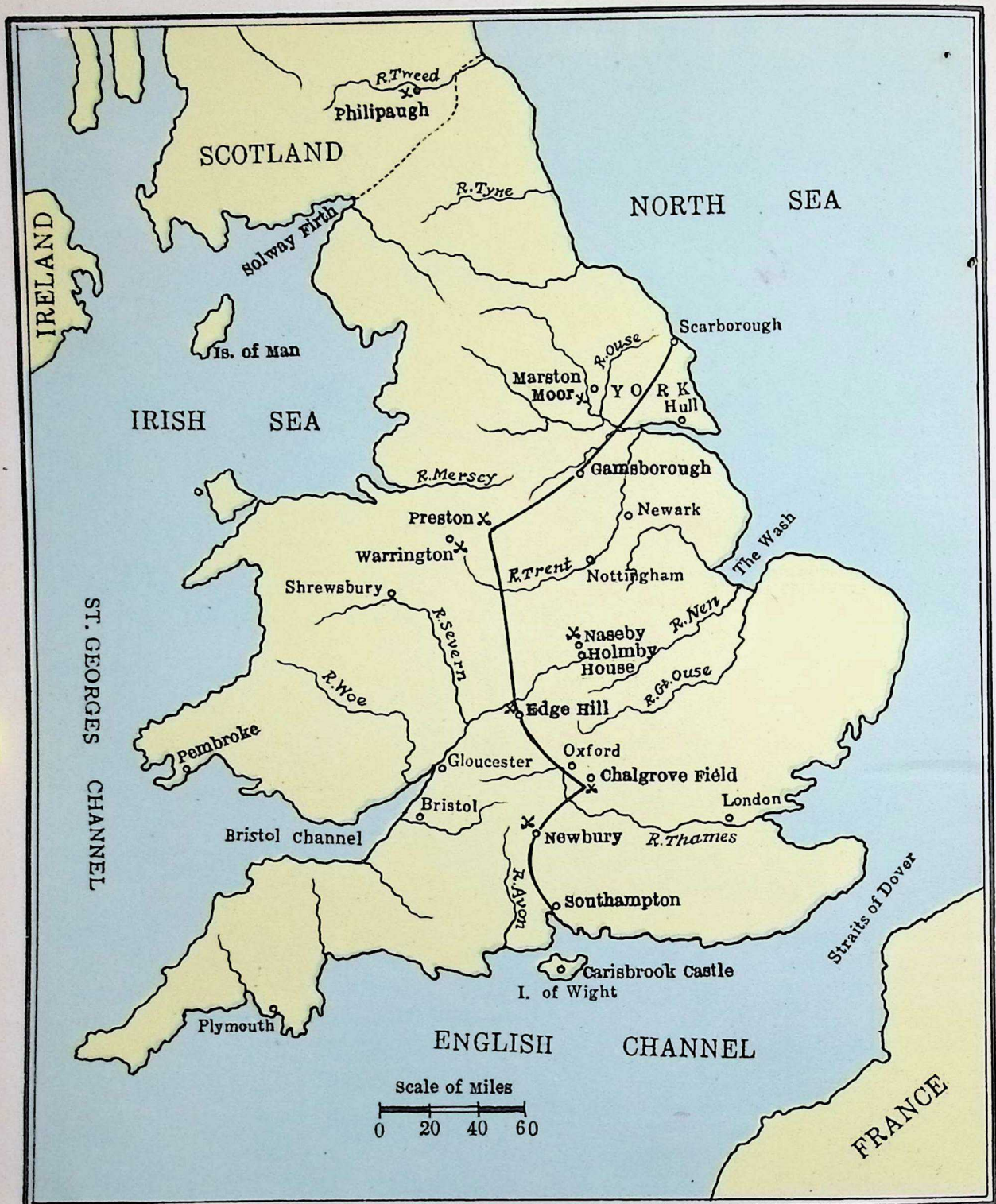
ENG. SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEW WORLD.
1497 - 1584

The World to illustrate the voyages of Frobisher, Drake, Willoughby and Chancellor and English Settlements.

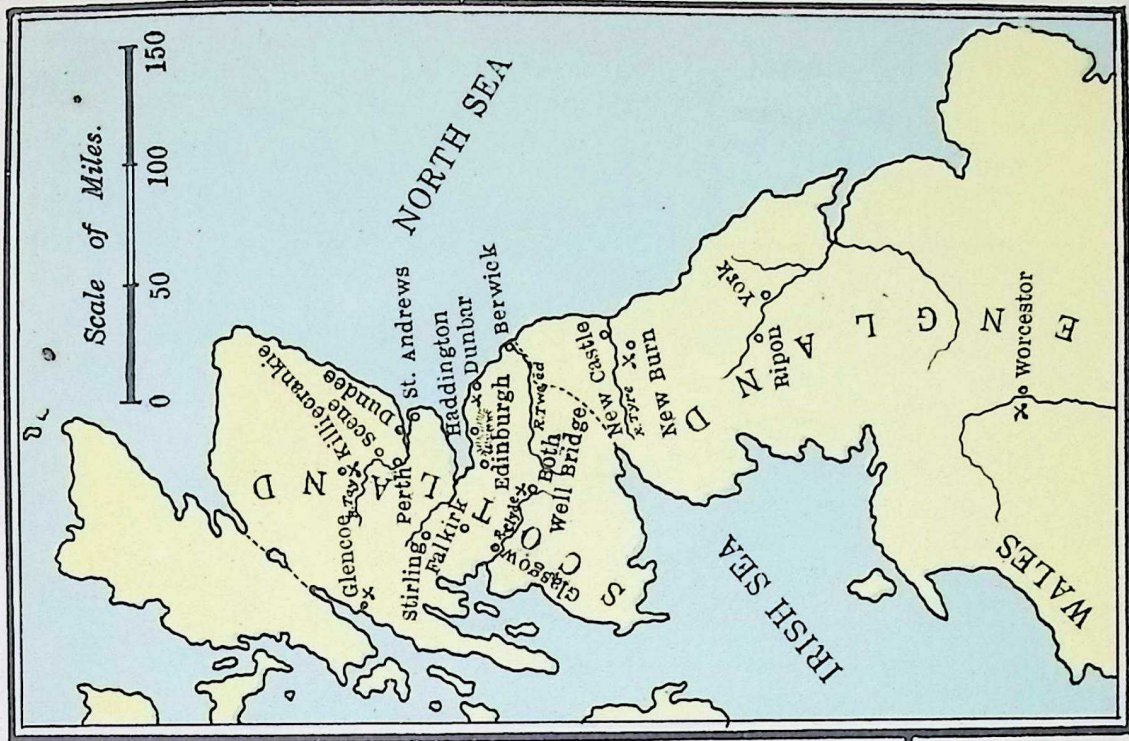


North-Western Europe to illustrate the route of the Spanish Armada 1588.

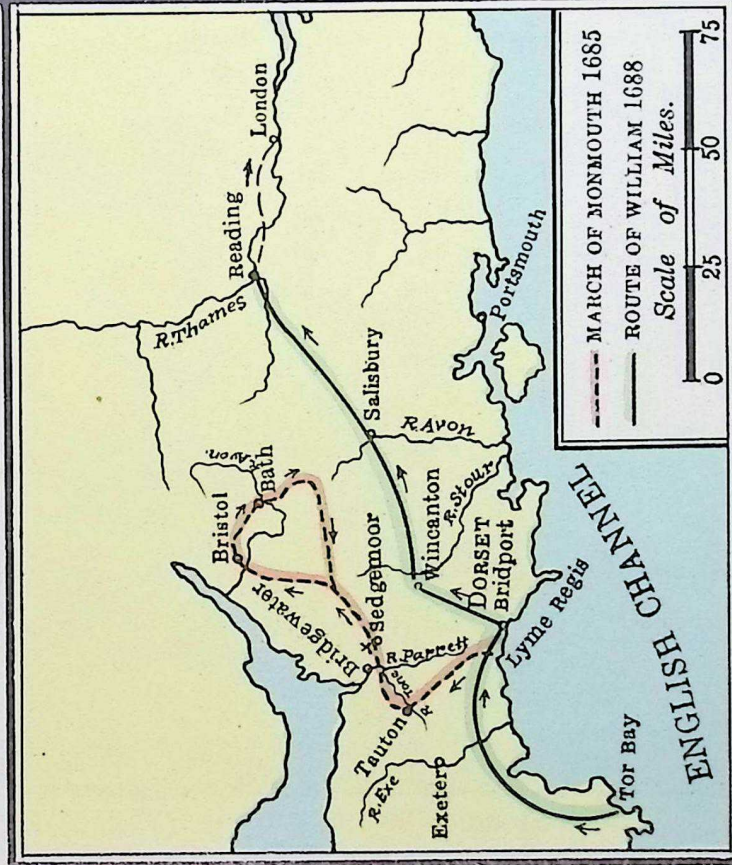




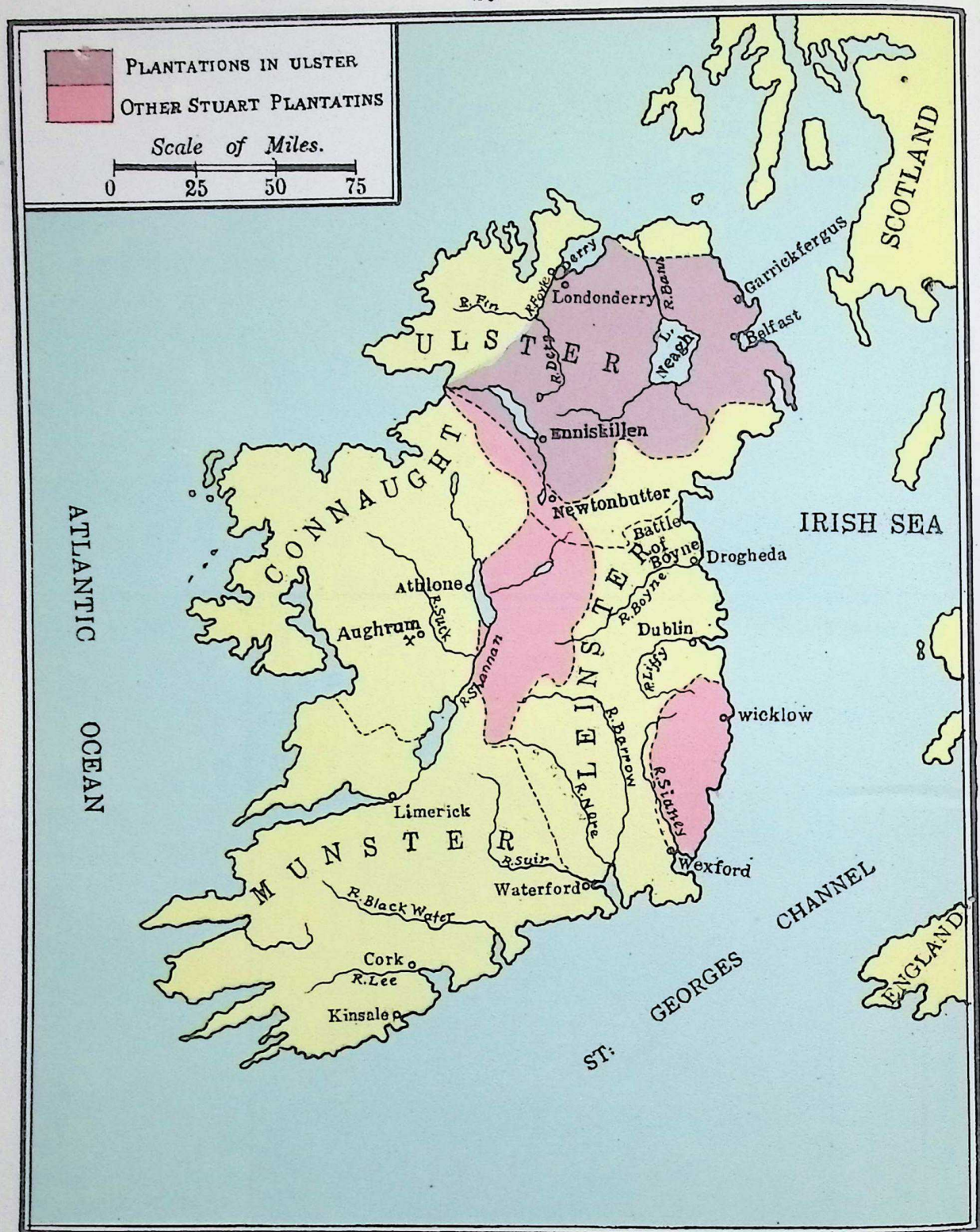
England and Wales to illustrate the Great Civil War 1642-49.



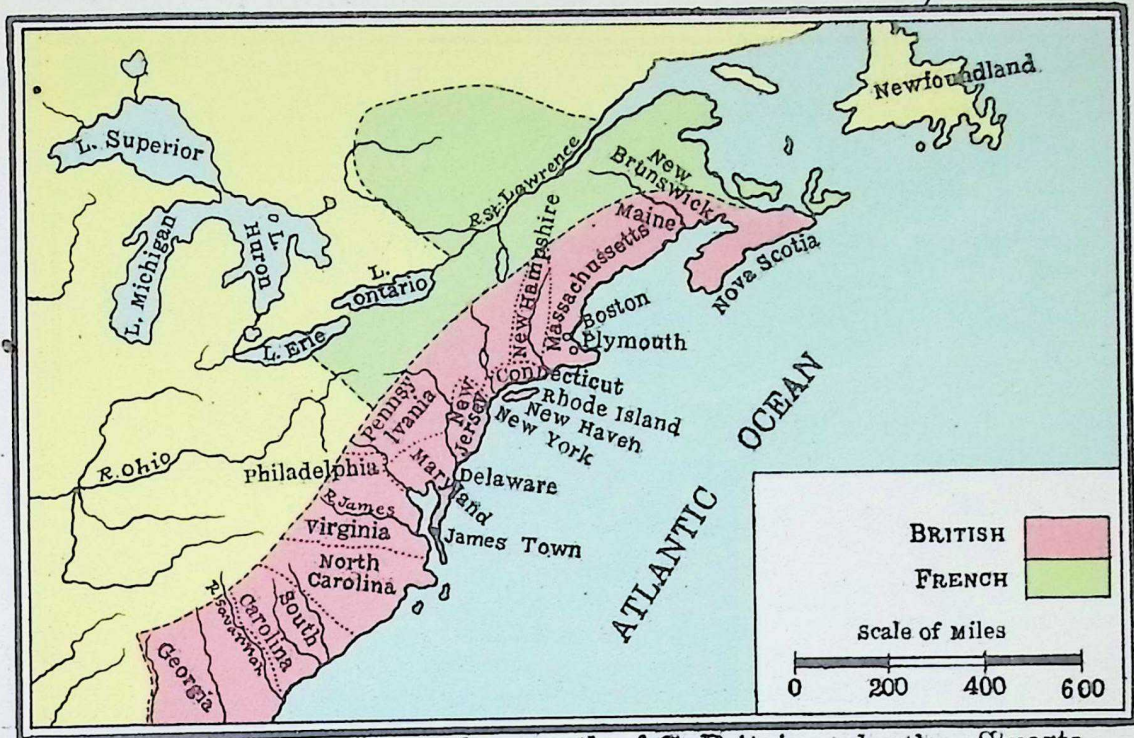
Scotland and Northern England to illustrate
Scottish affairs under the Stuarts.



Southern England to show the routes of Monmouth
and William.



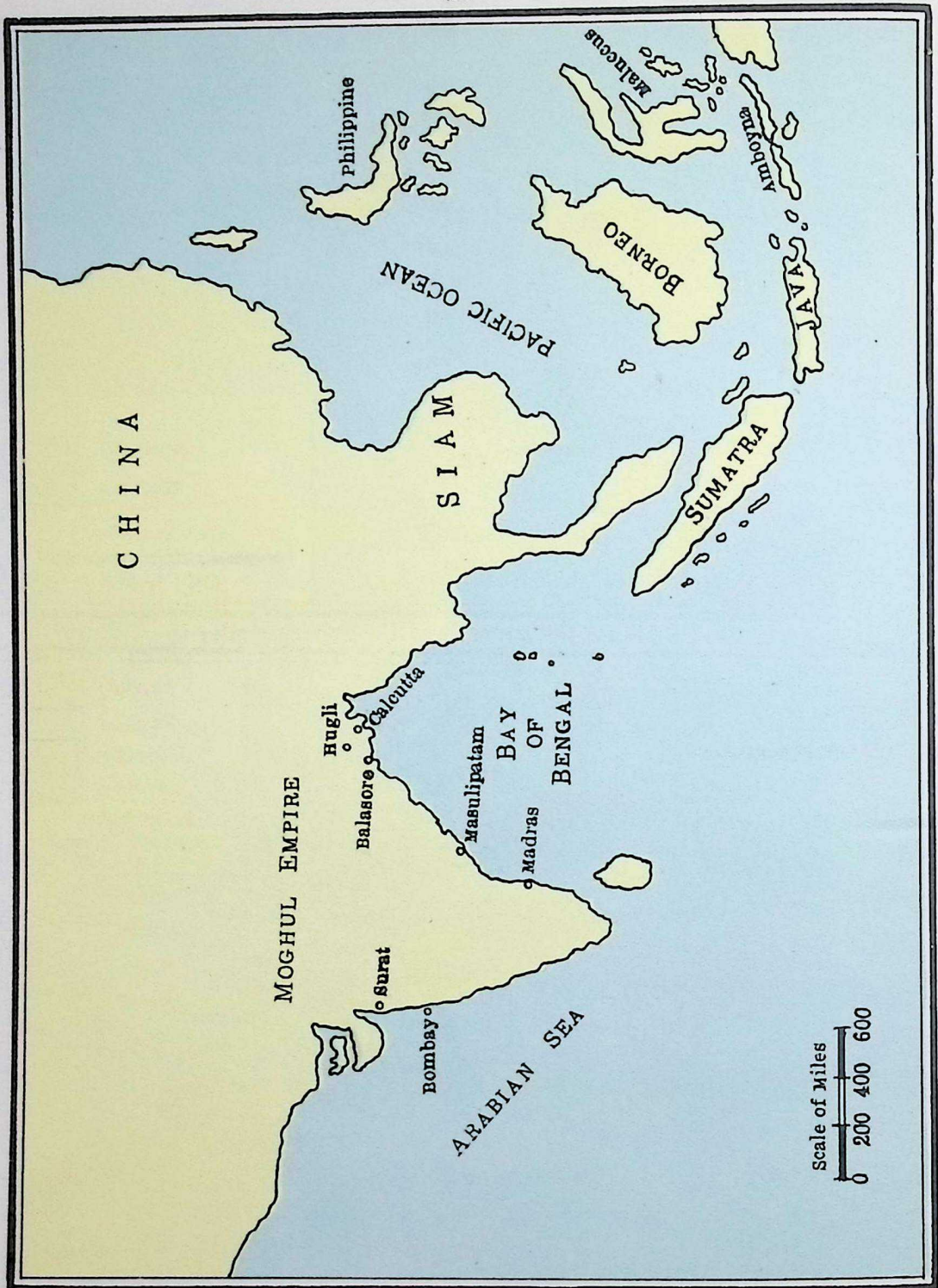
Ireland under the Stuarts.



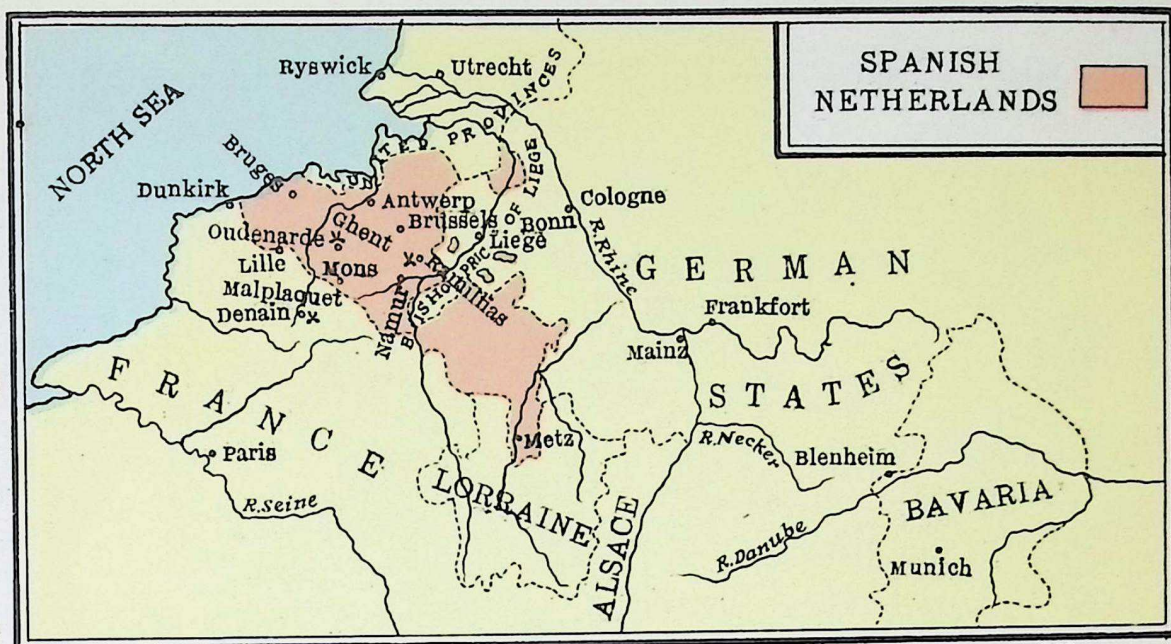
North America to illustrate the growth of G. Britain under the Stuarts.



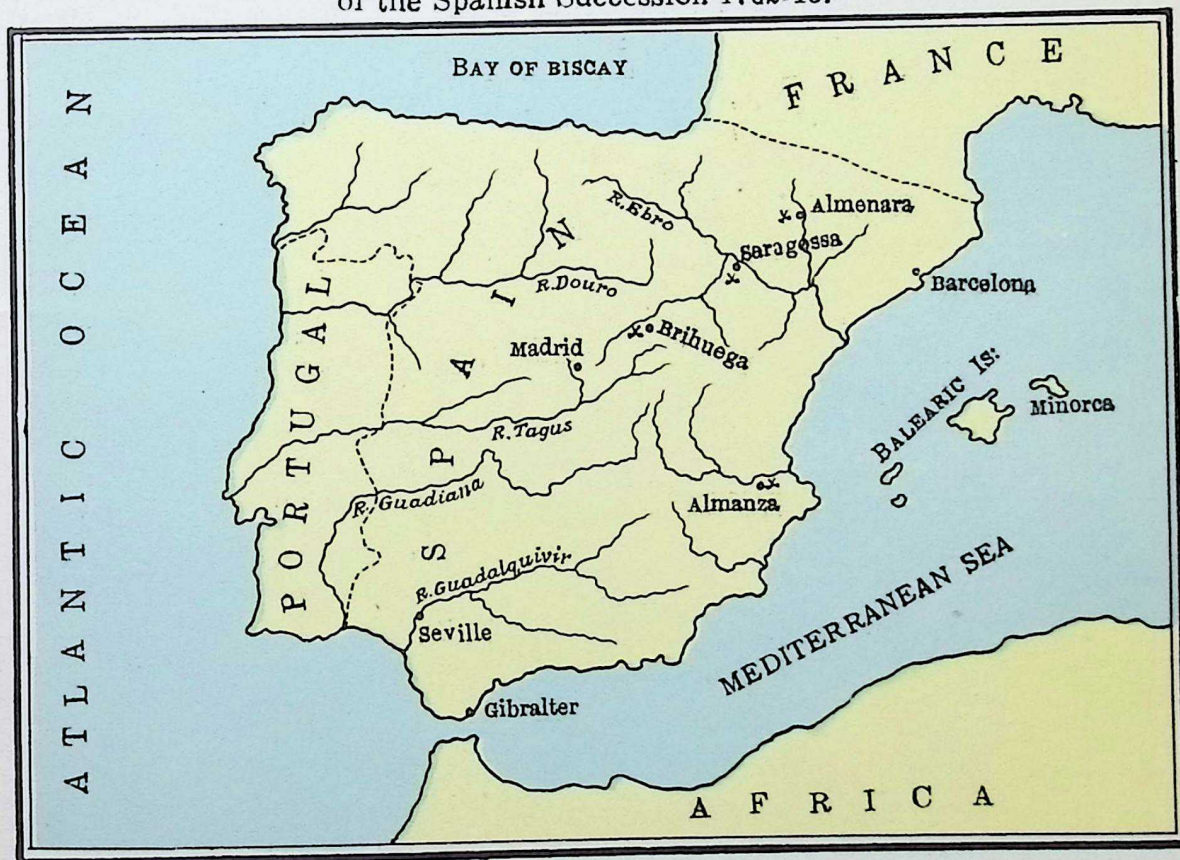
Central America and the West Indies to illustrate the growth of Greater Britain under the Stuarts.



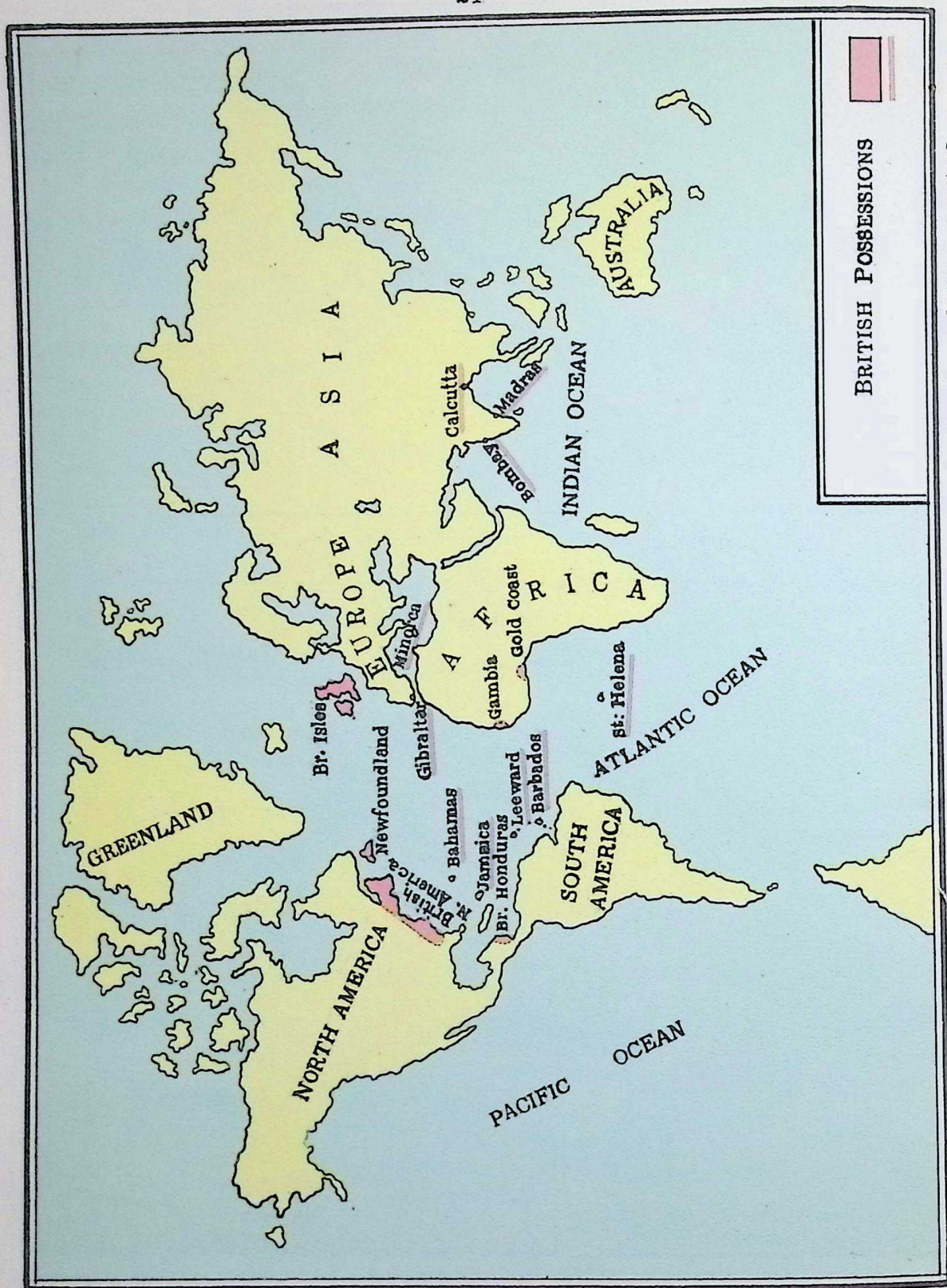
South-East Asia to illustrate the early operations of the East India Company.



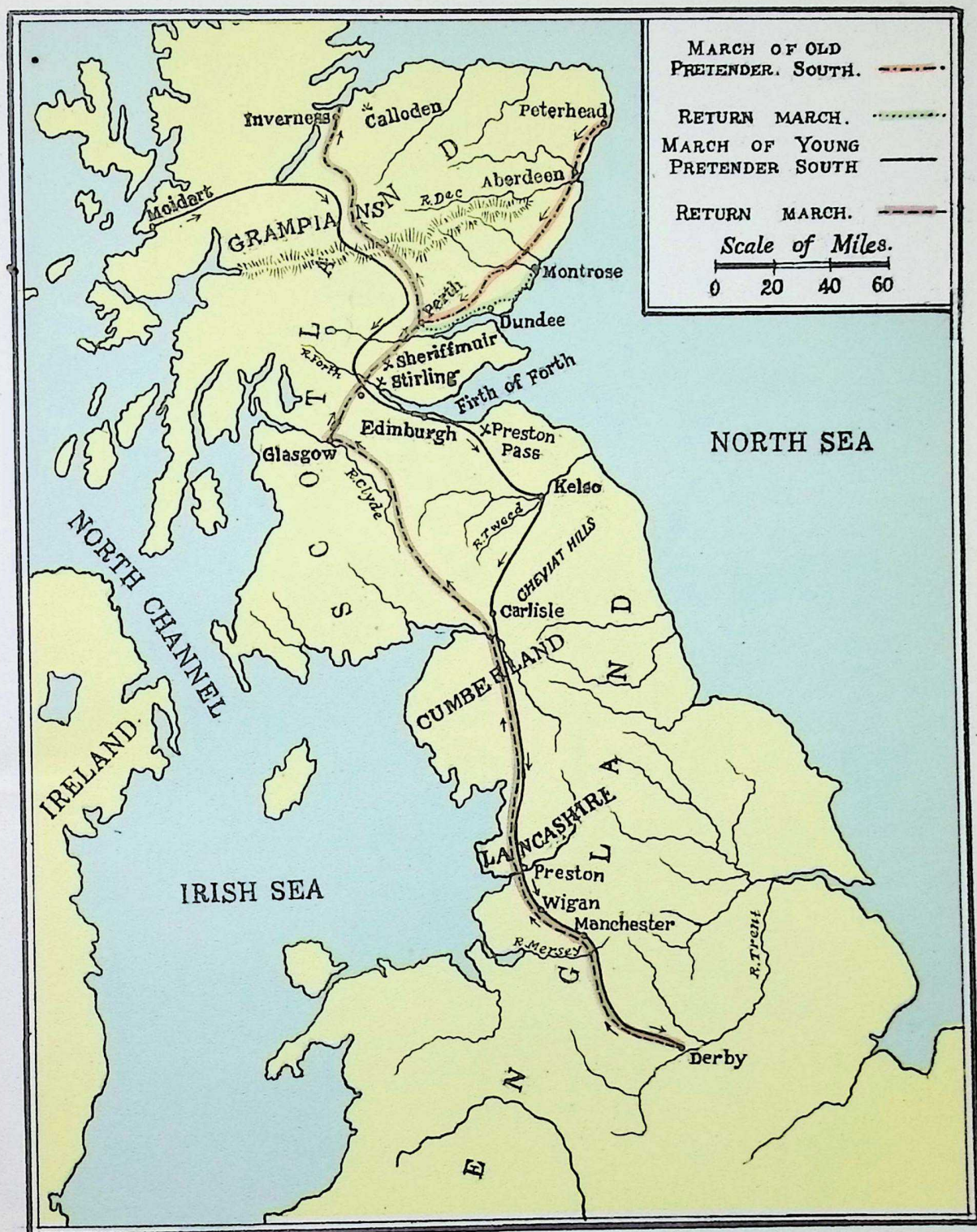
Netherlands and the neighbouring countries to illustrate the War of the Spanish Succession 1702-13.



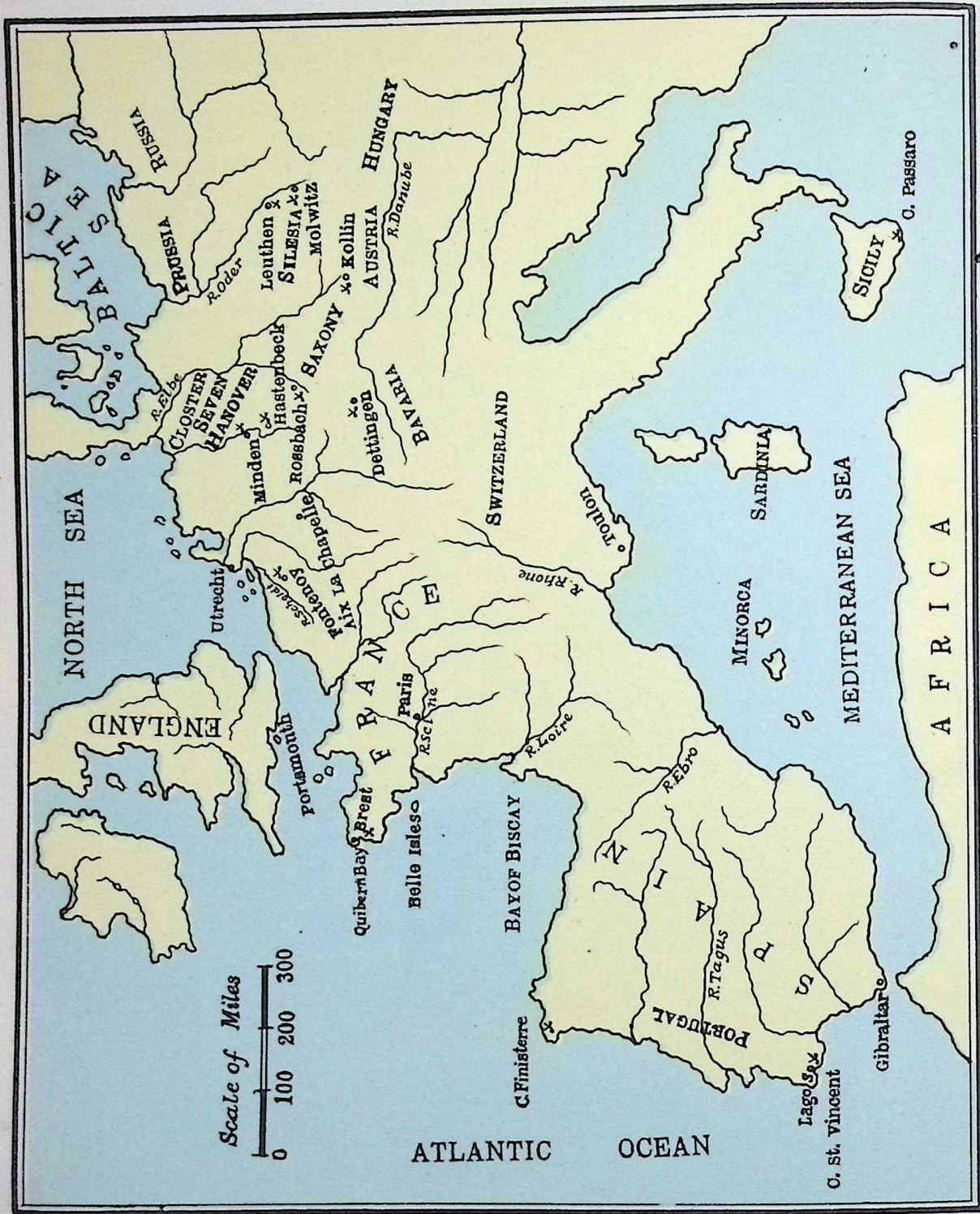
Spain to illustrate the War of Spanish Succession 1702-13.



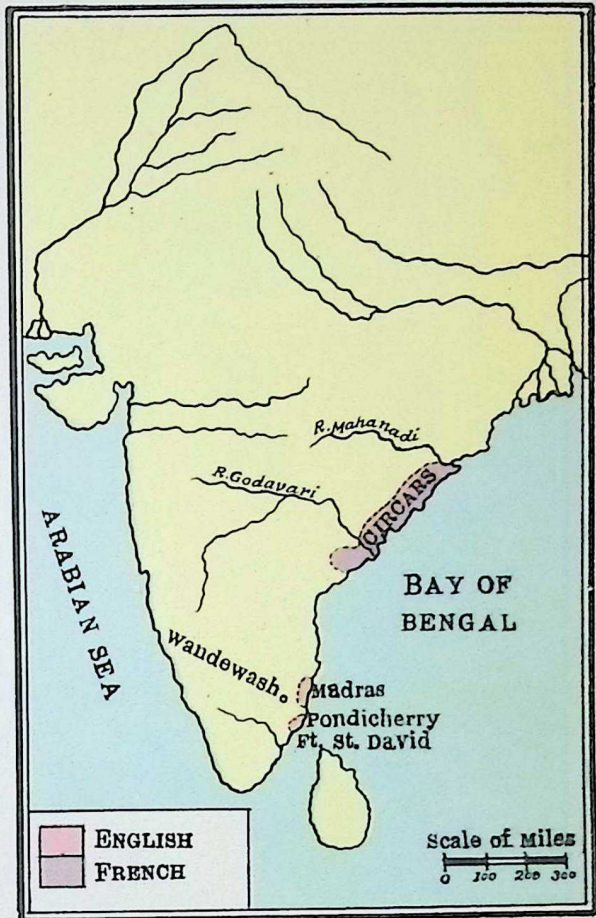
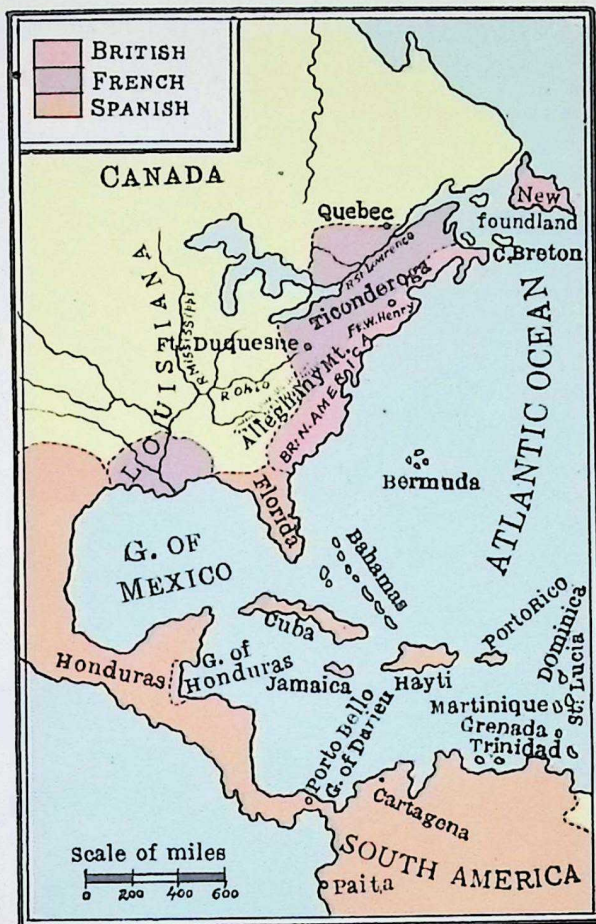
The World to illustrate the British Empire after the Treaty of Utrecht 1713.



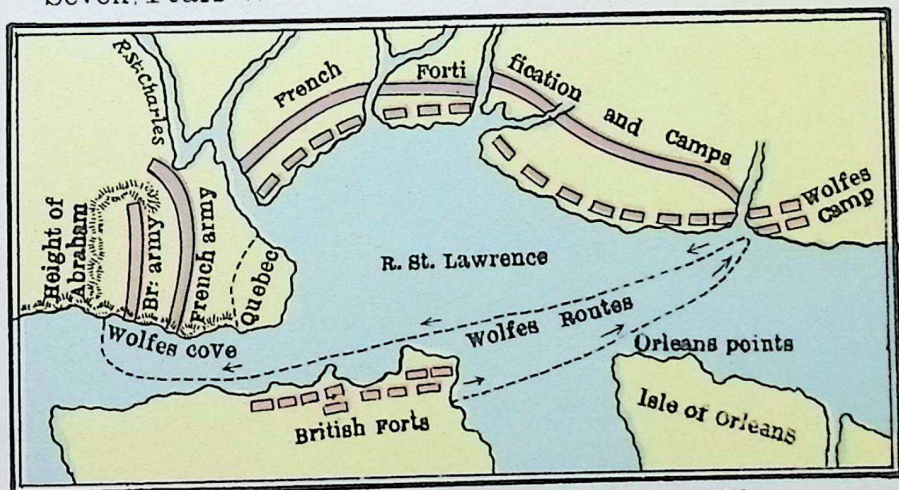
Central Britain to illustrate the Jacobite Risings.



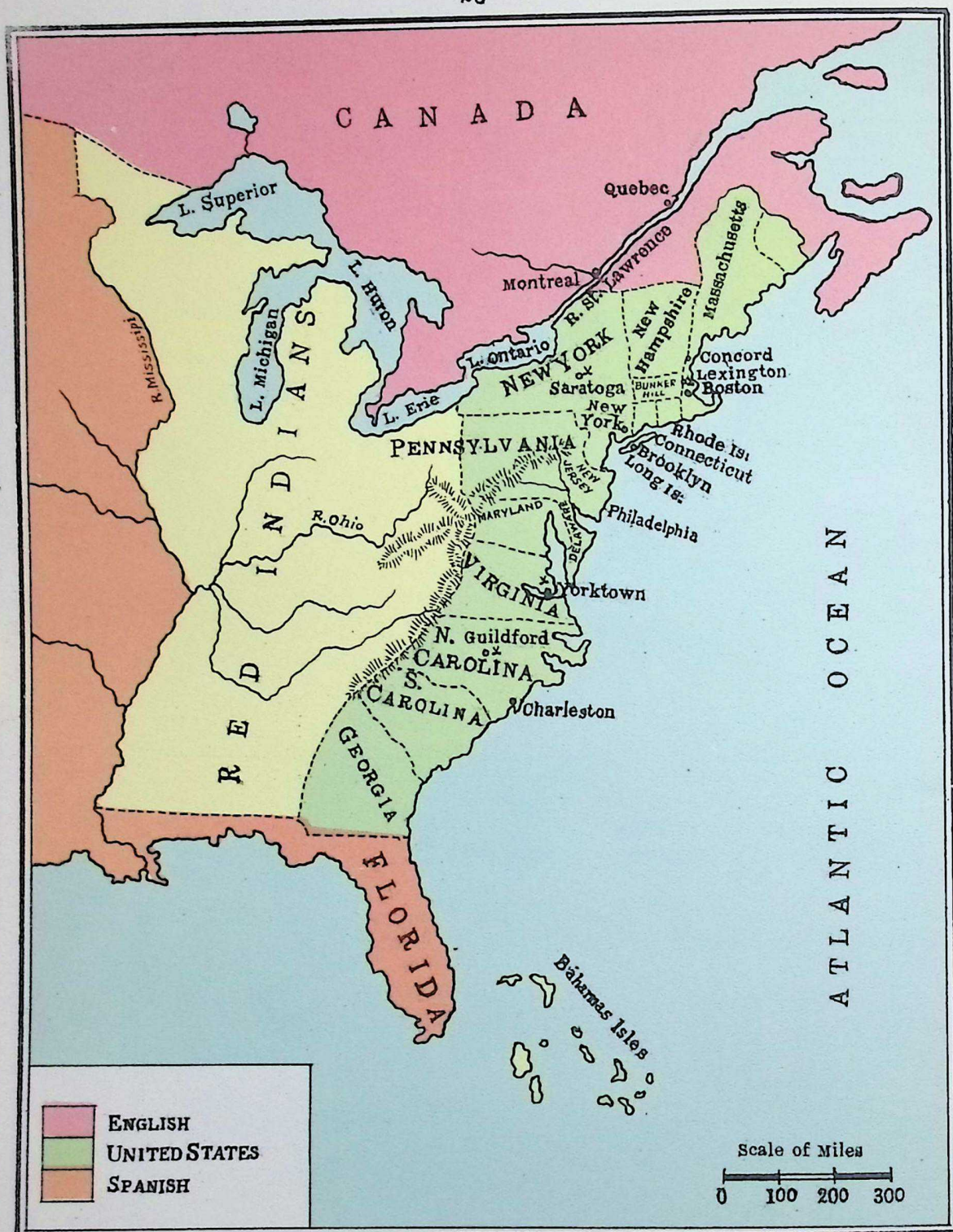
Western Europe to illustrate the Spanish War 1717-1720, the War of Austrian Succession 1743-1748, and the Seven Years War (in Europe) 1756-1763.



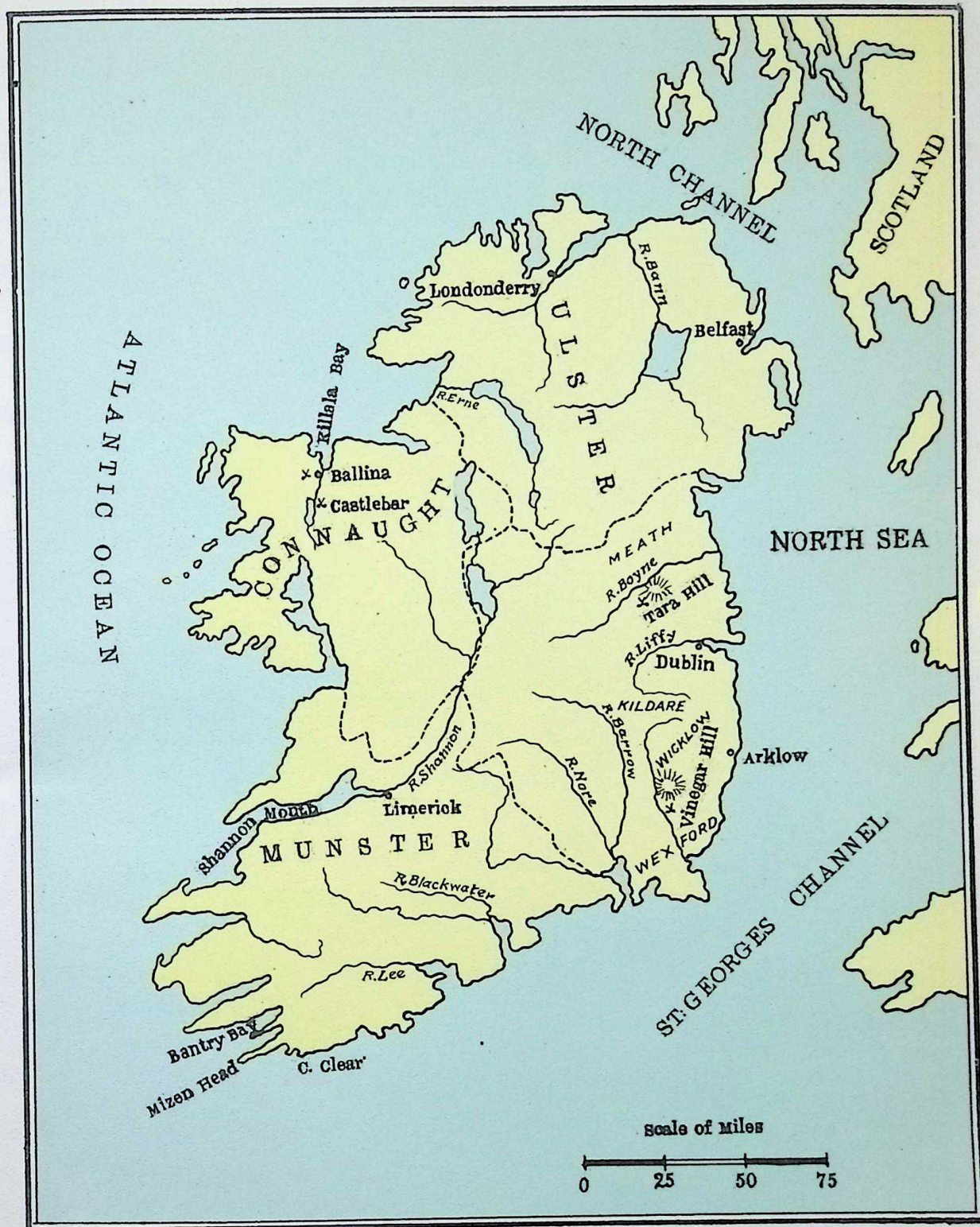
Eastern and Central America to illustrate the Jenkin's Ear War 1739-42 and the Seven Years War. India to illustrate the Seven Years War.



Plan of the siege and capture of Quebec 1759.

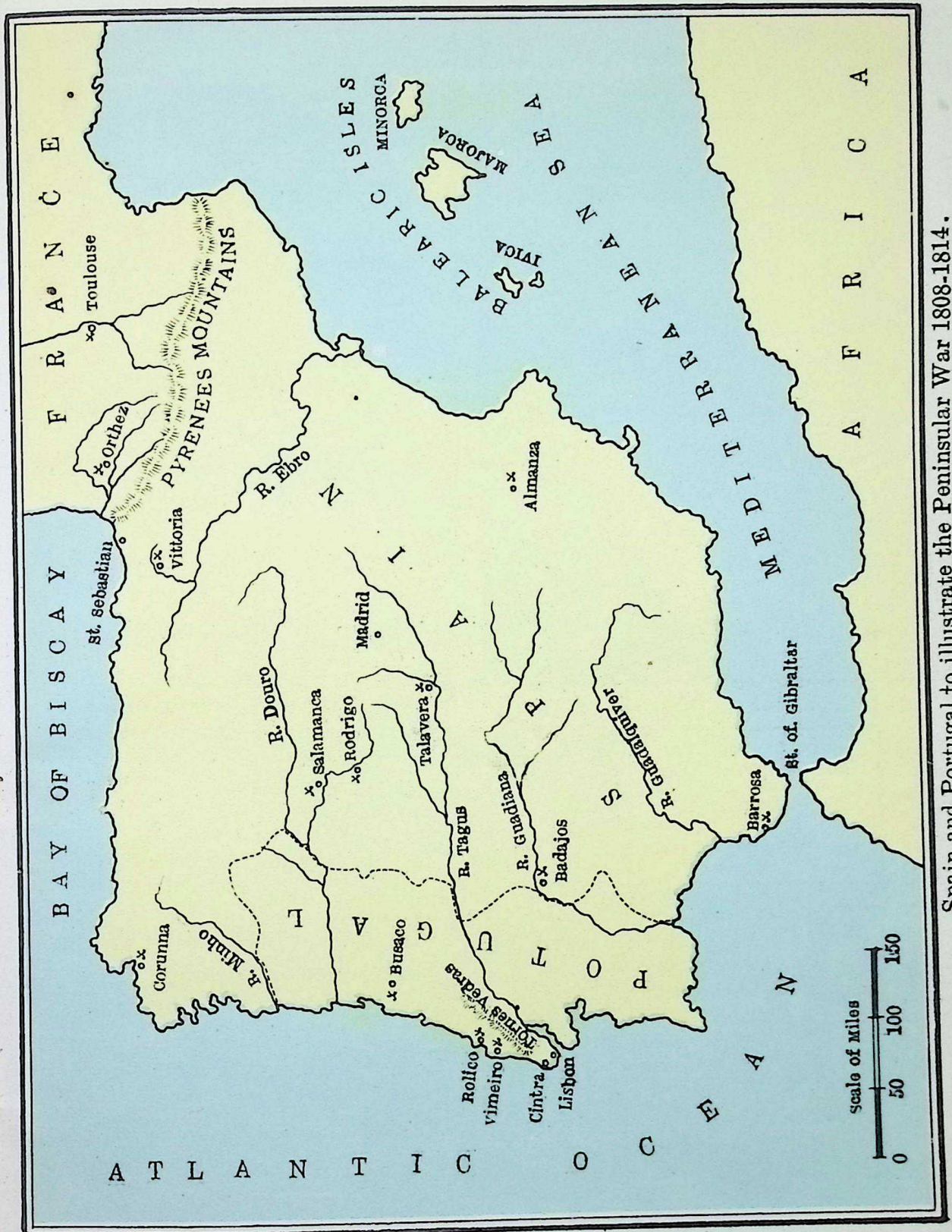


United States to illustrate the American War of Independence 1775-83.

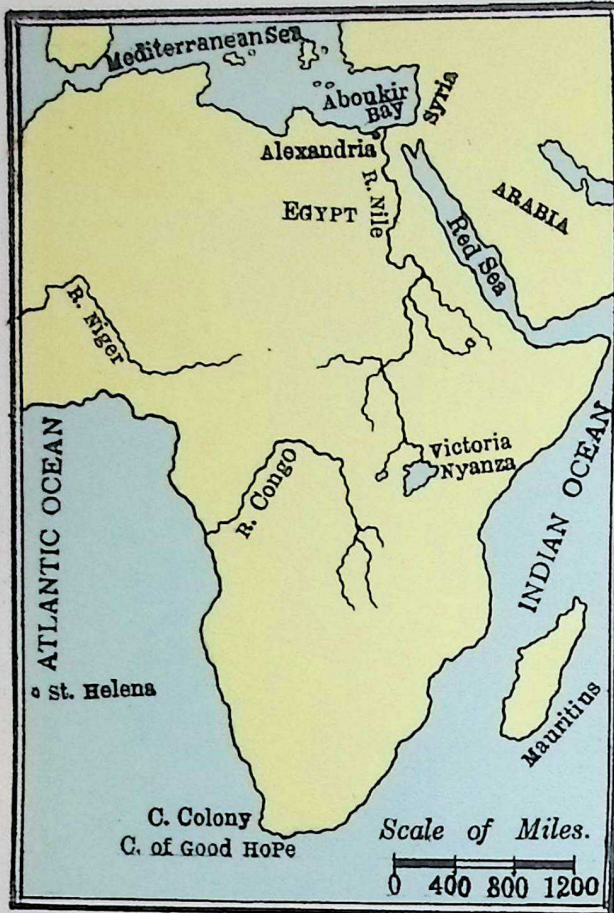


Ireland in 1798 to illustrate the Irish Rebellion.

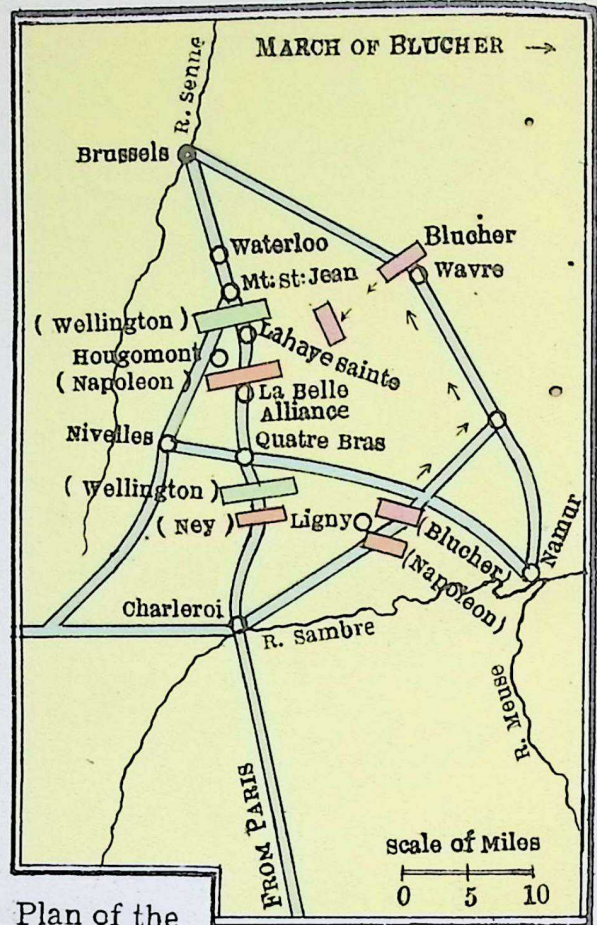




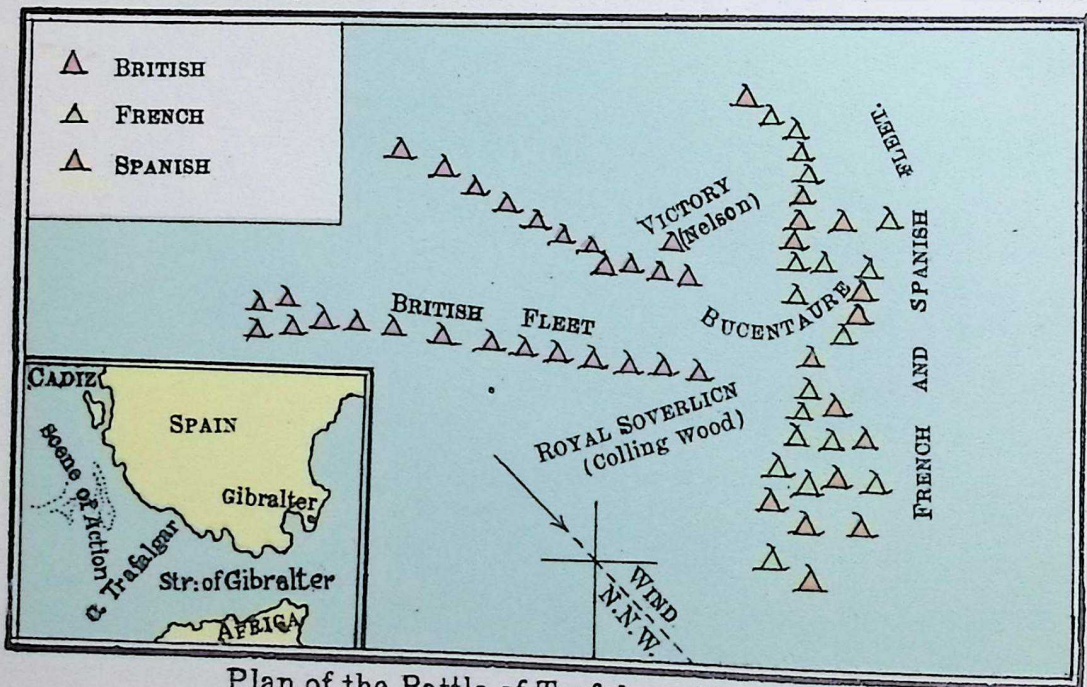
Spain and Portugal to illustrate the Peninsular War 1808-1814.



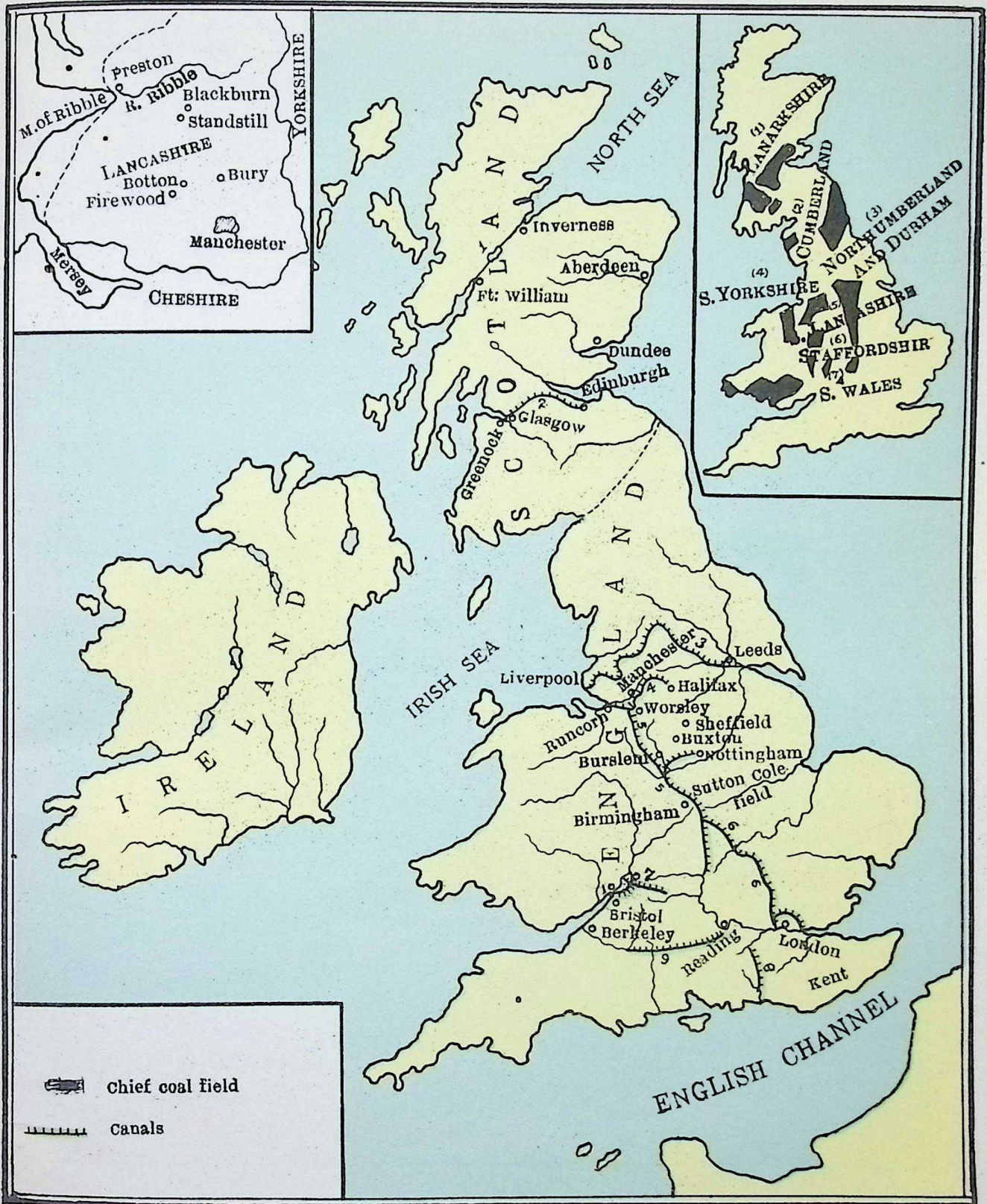
Africa to illustrate the Napoleonic Wars.



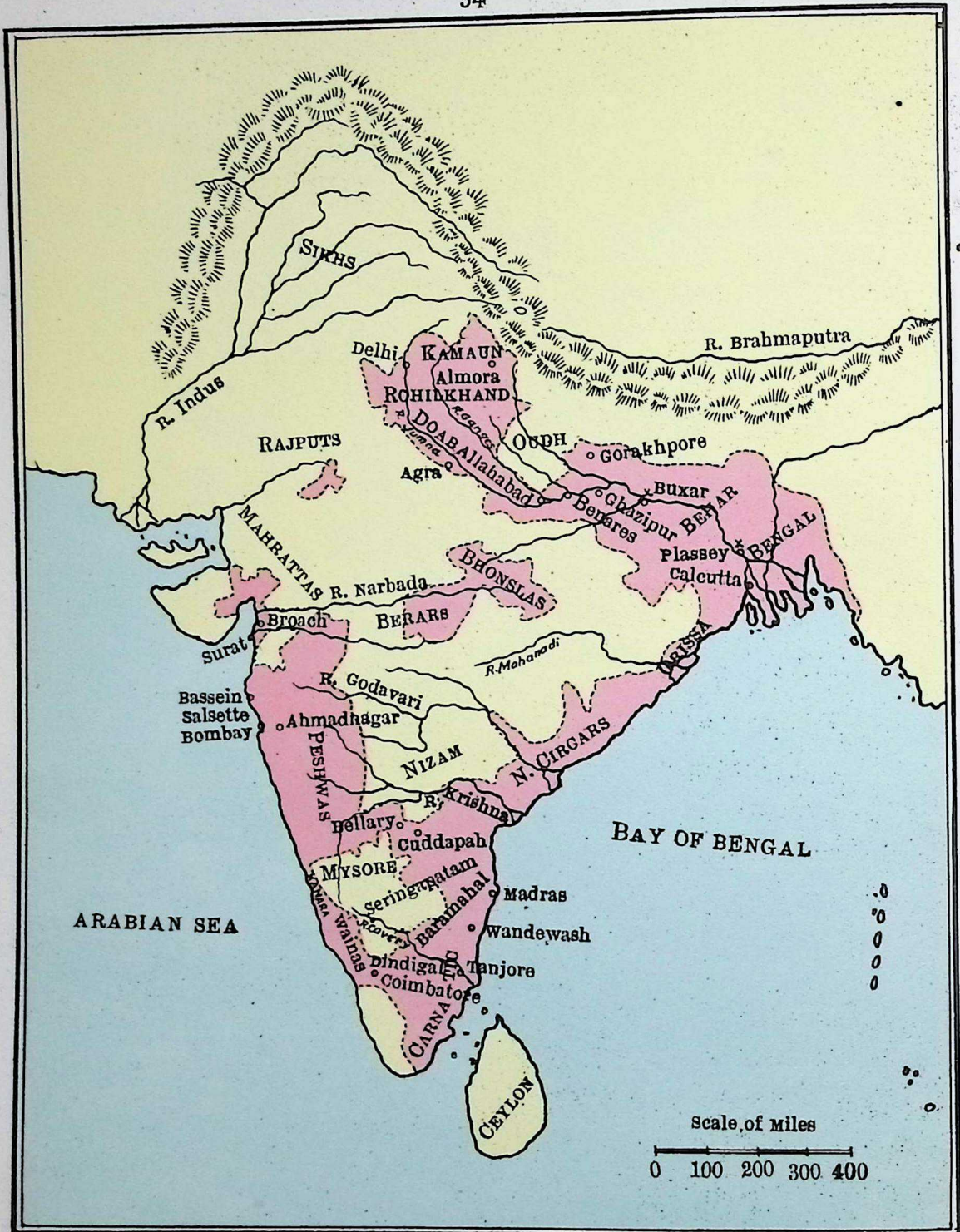
Plan of the Battle of Waterloo 18th June 1815.



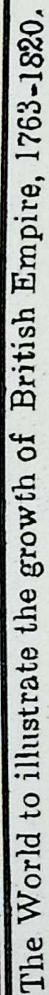
Plan of the Battle of Trafalgar 21st Oct: 1805.

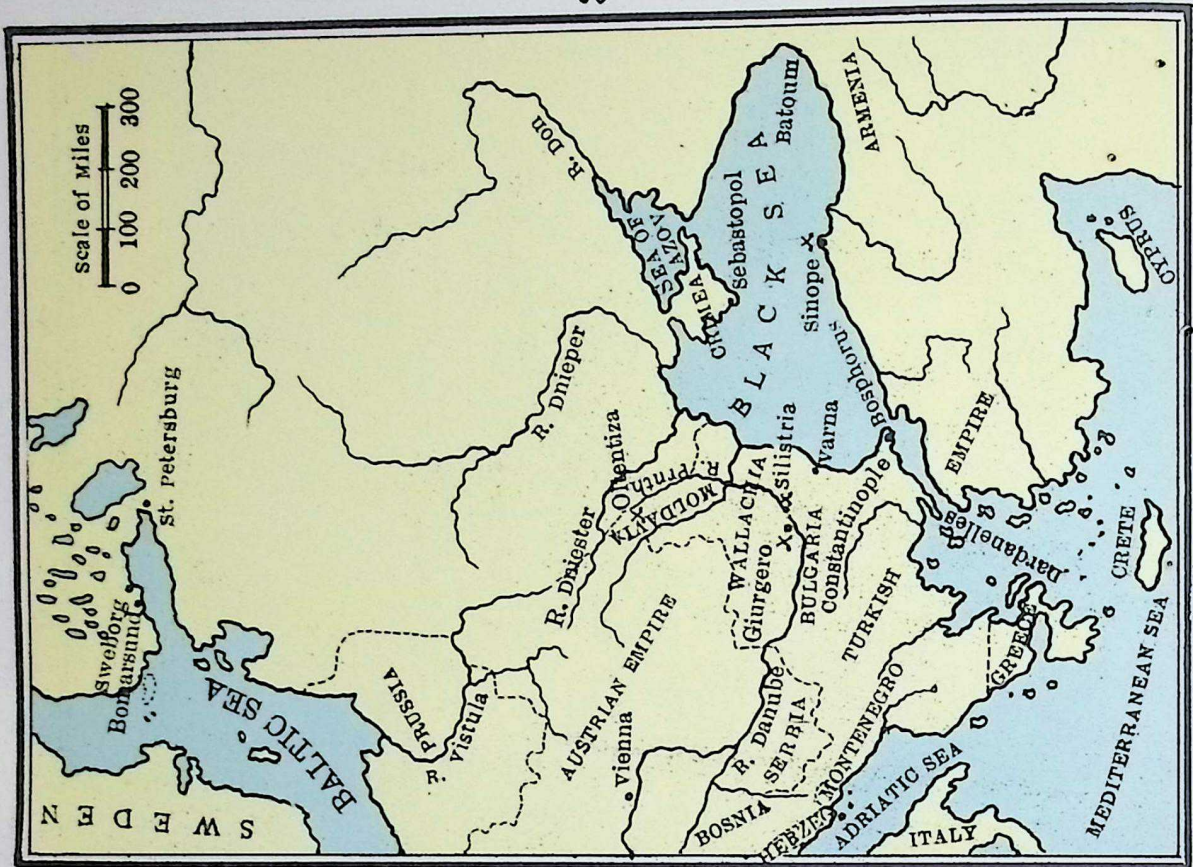


British Isles to illustrate the Industrial Revolution,

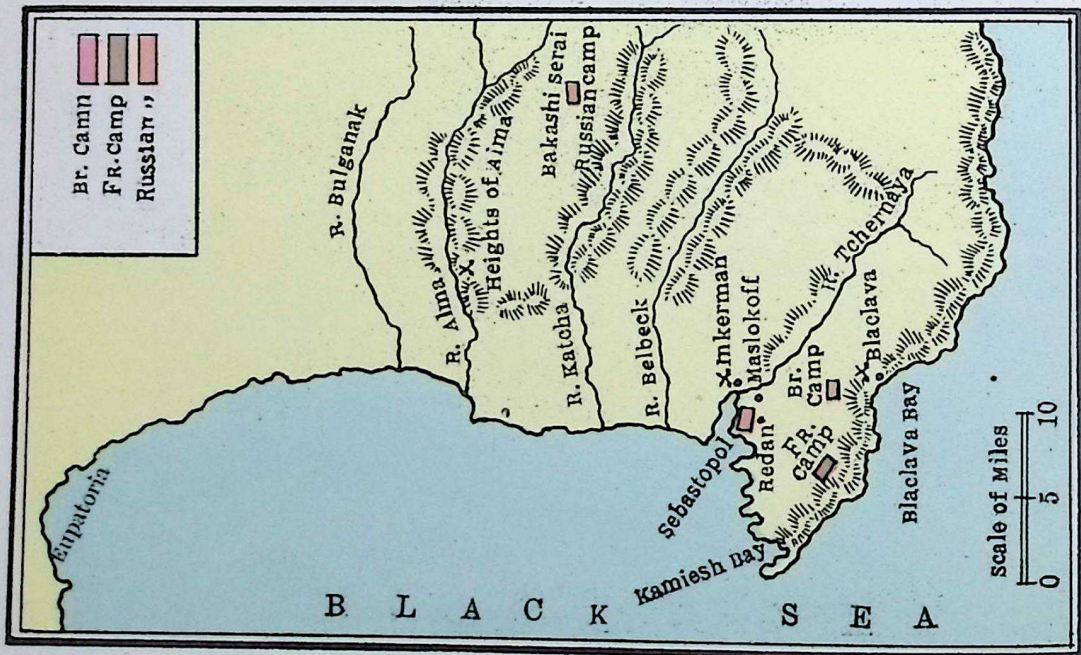


India to illustrate the growth of British Power, 1763-1820.

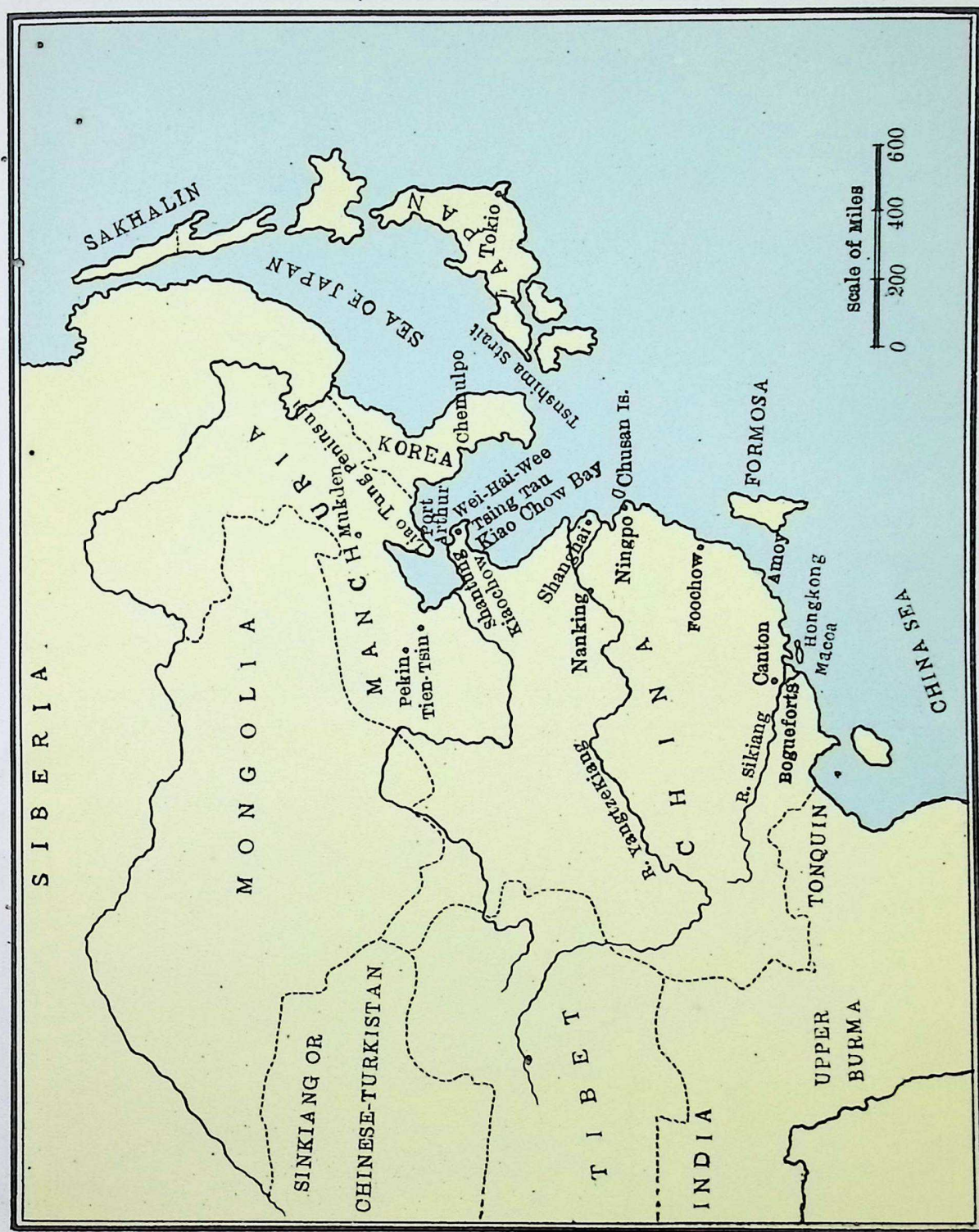




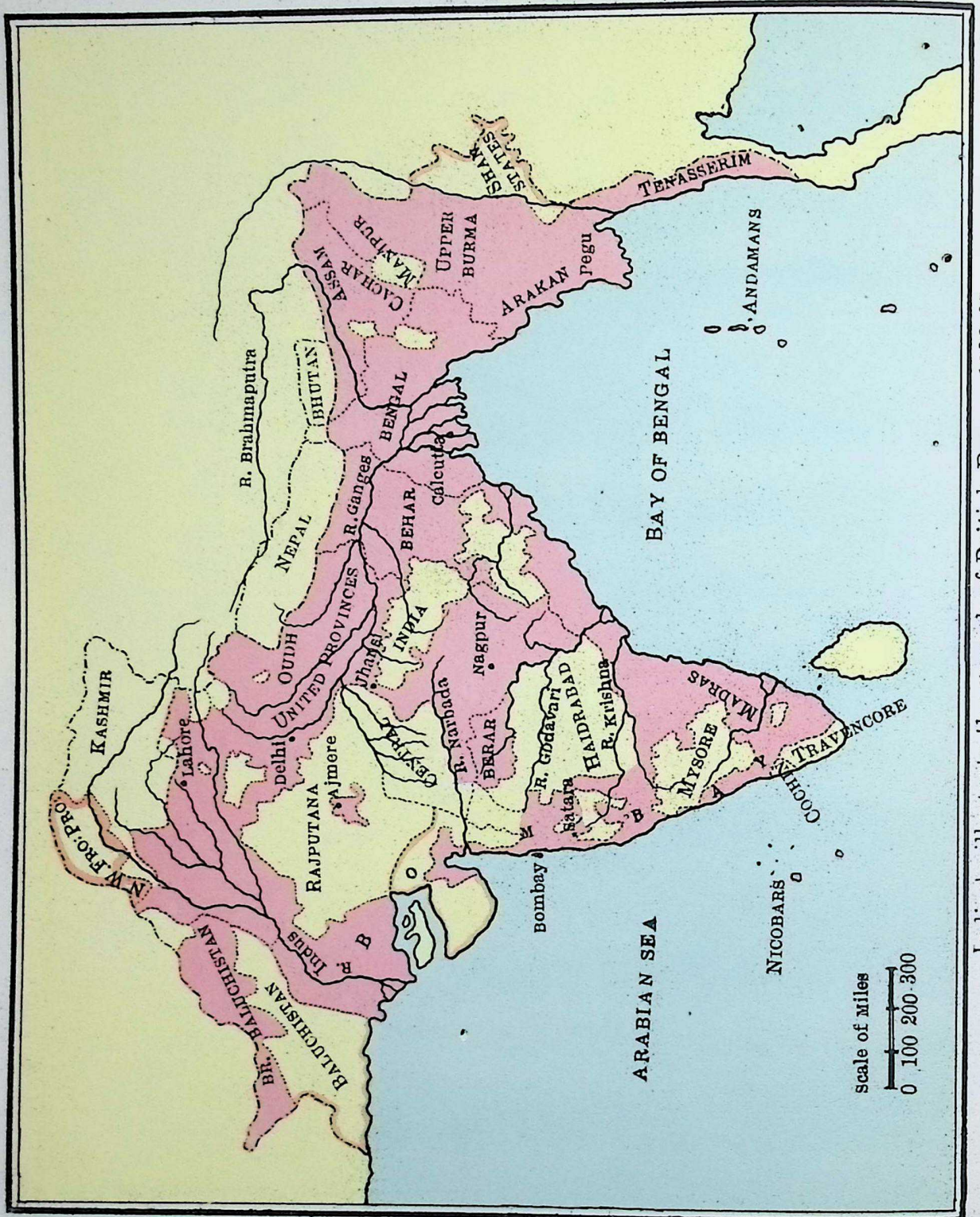
S.-E. Europe to illustrate the Crimean War 1853-56.



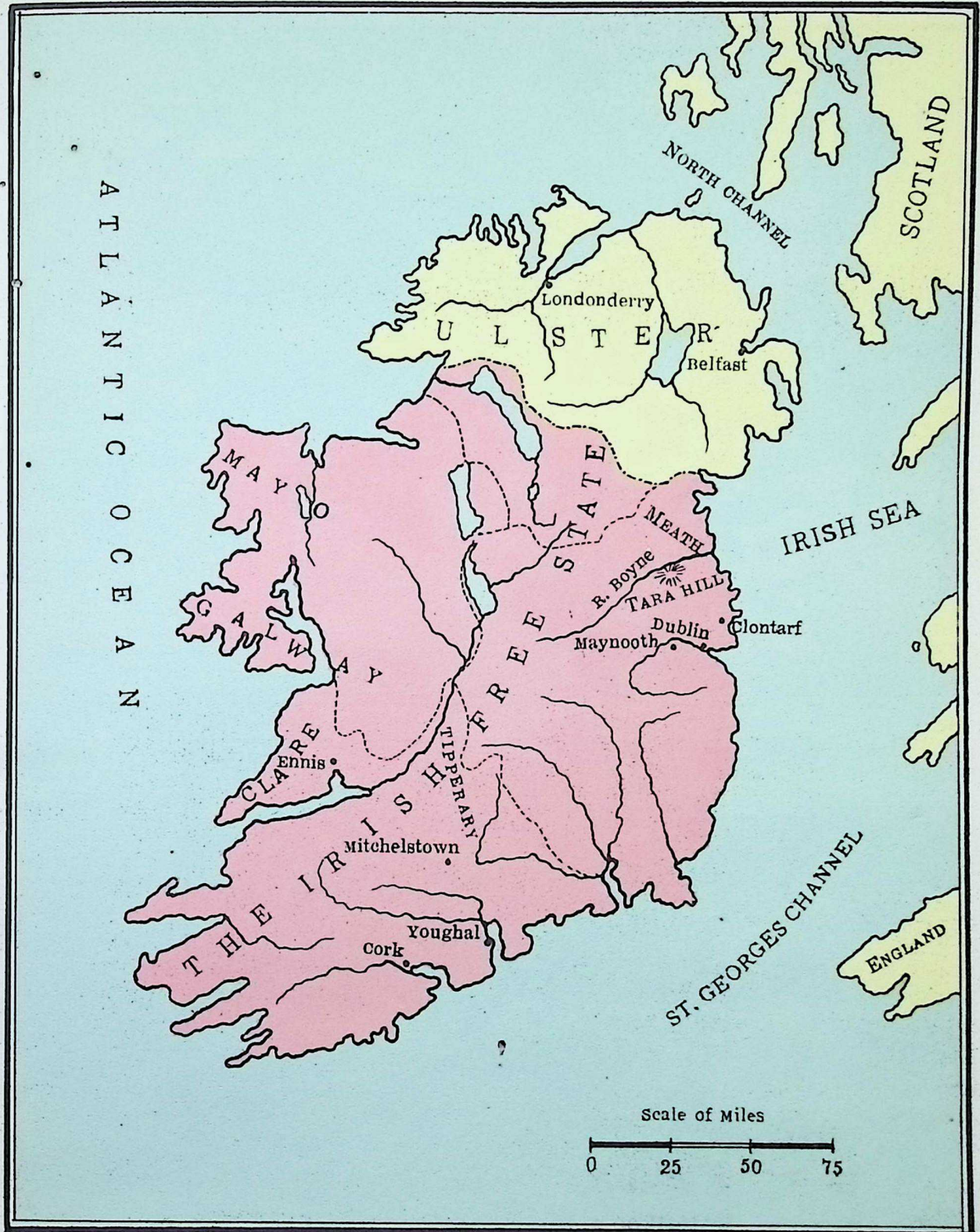
South-West Crimea to illustrate the Crimean War 1853-1856.



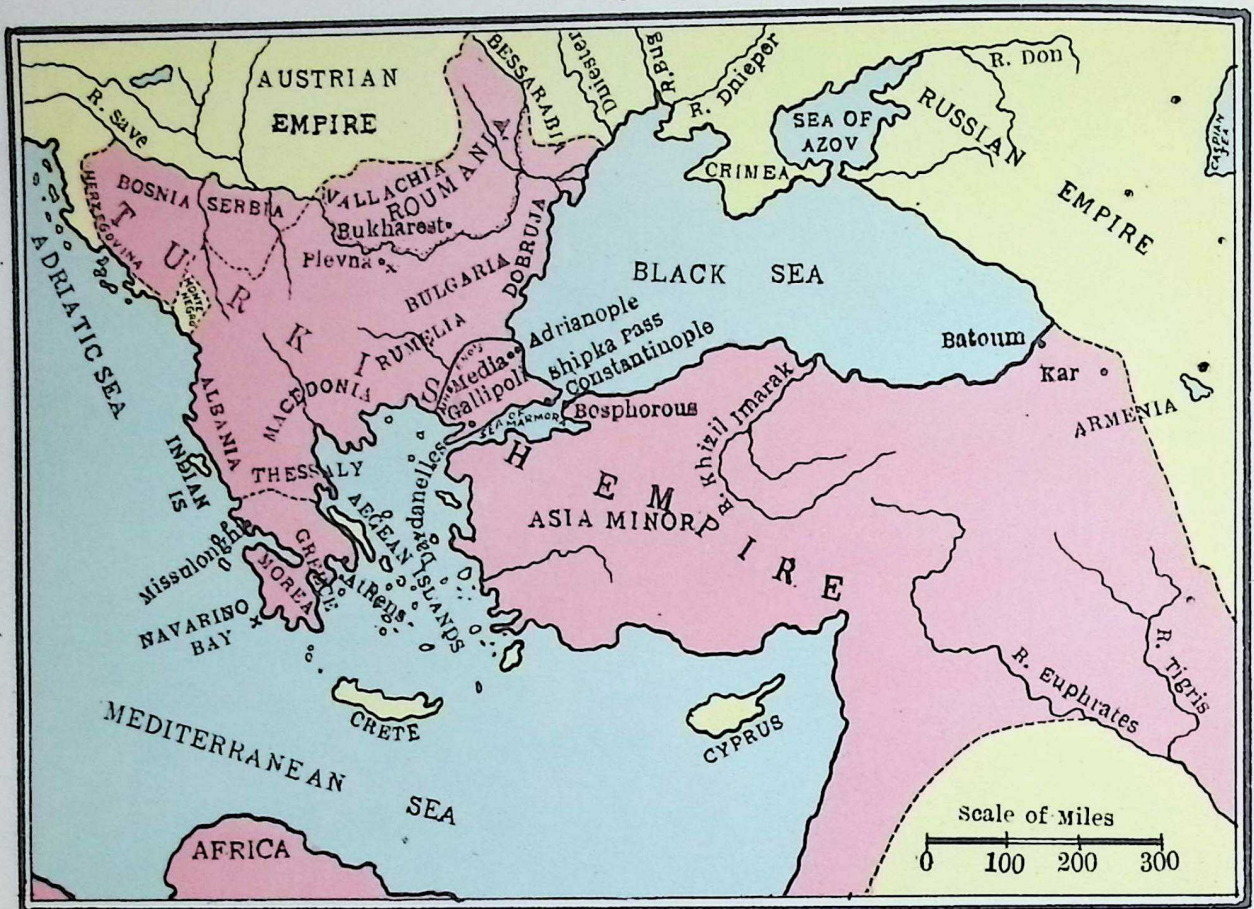
China and Japan to illustrate British affairs, affairs in the Far East. 1839-1914.



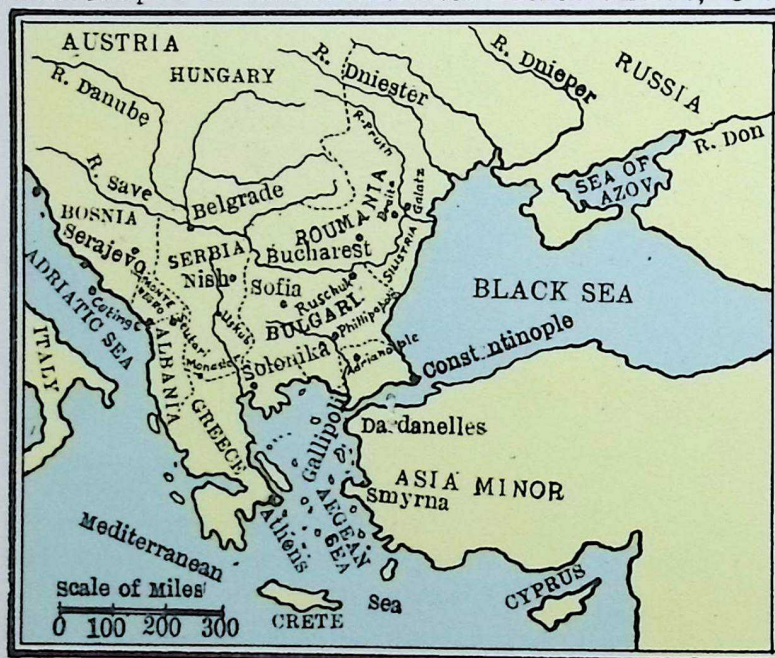
India to illustrate the growth of British Power, 1820-85.



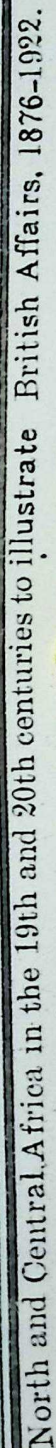
Ireland in the XIX & XX centuries.

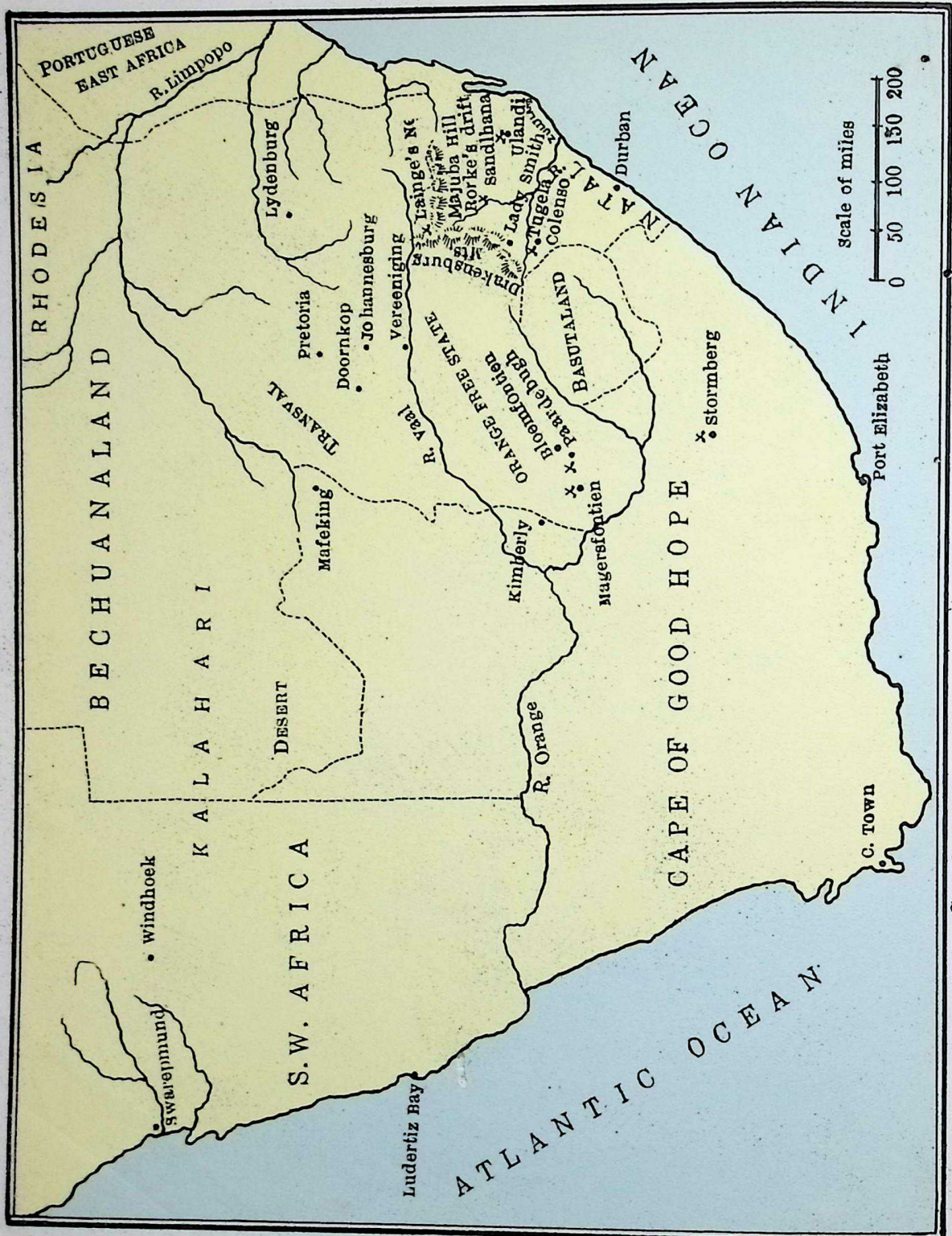


Turkish Empire in 1820 to illustrate Balkan affairs, 1820-1914.

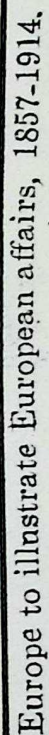


Balkan States in 1914.



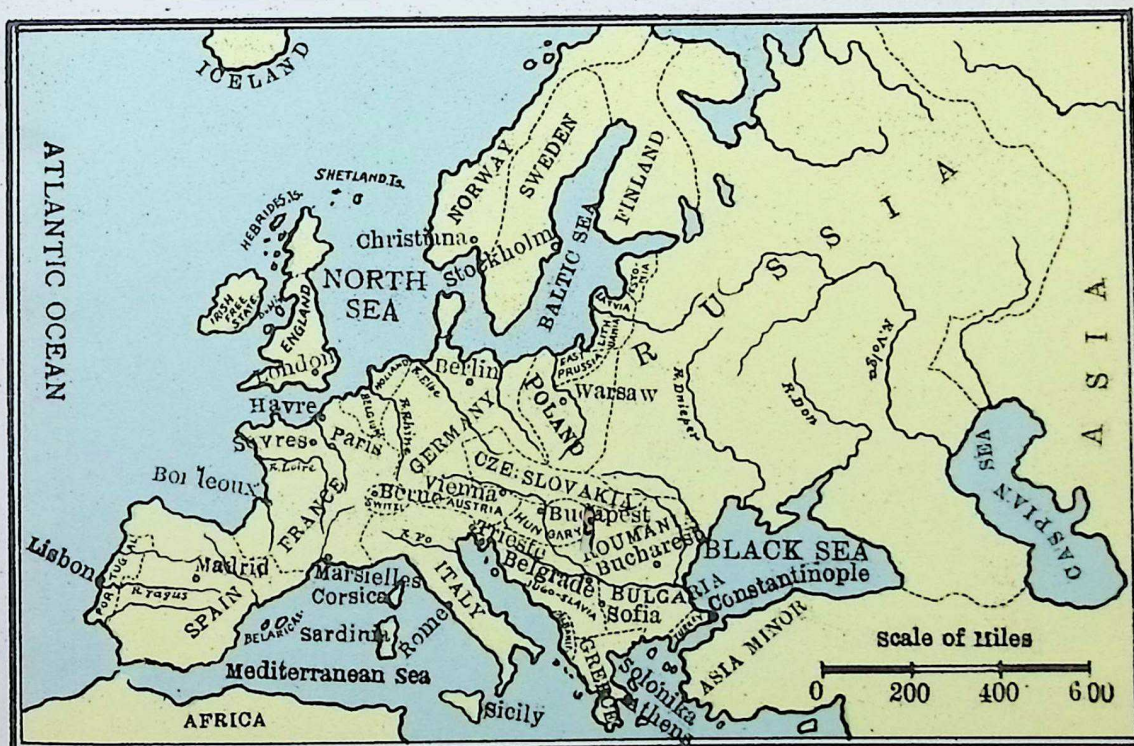


South Africa to illustrate British affairs, 1879-1919.

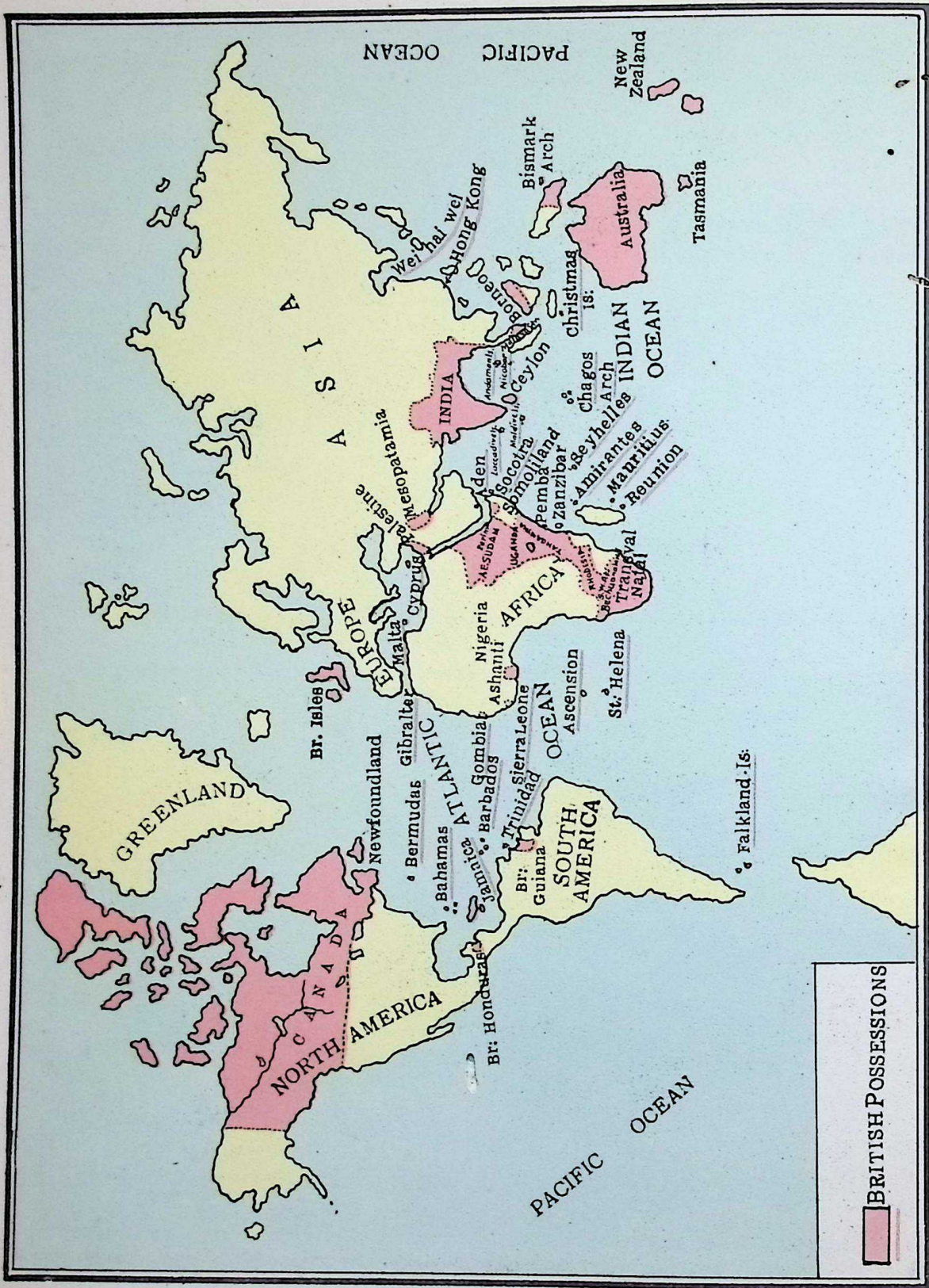




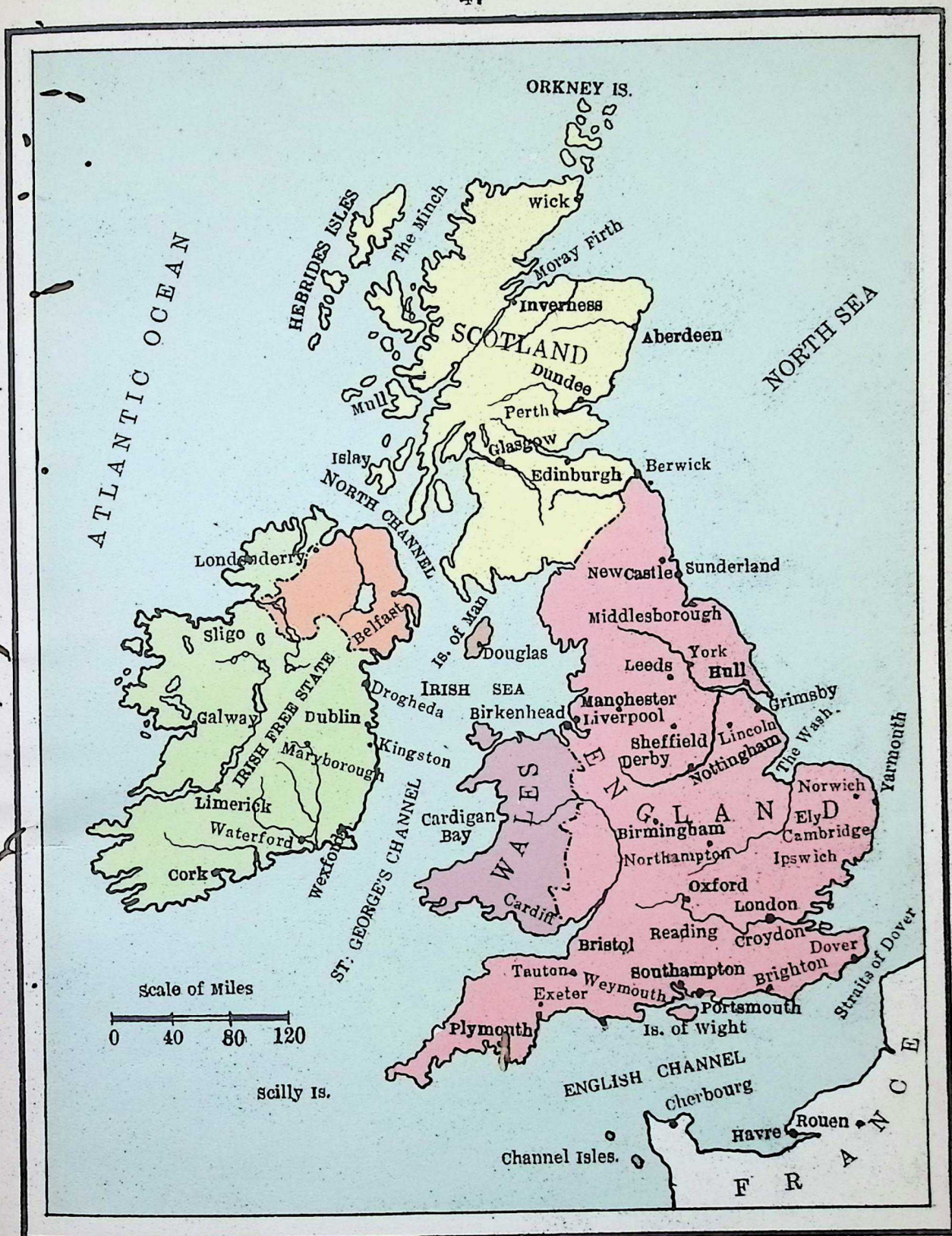
Turkish Front, to illustrate the Great War 1914-1918.



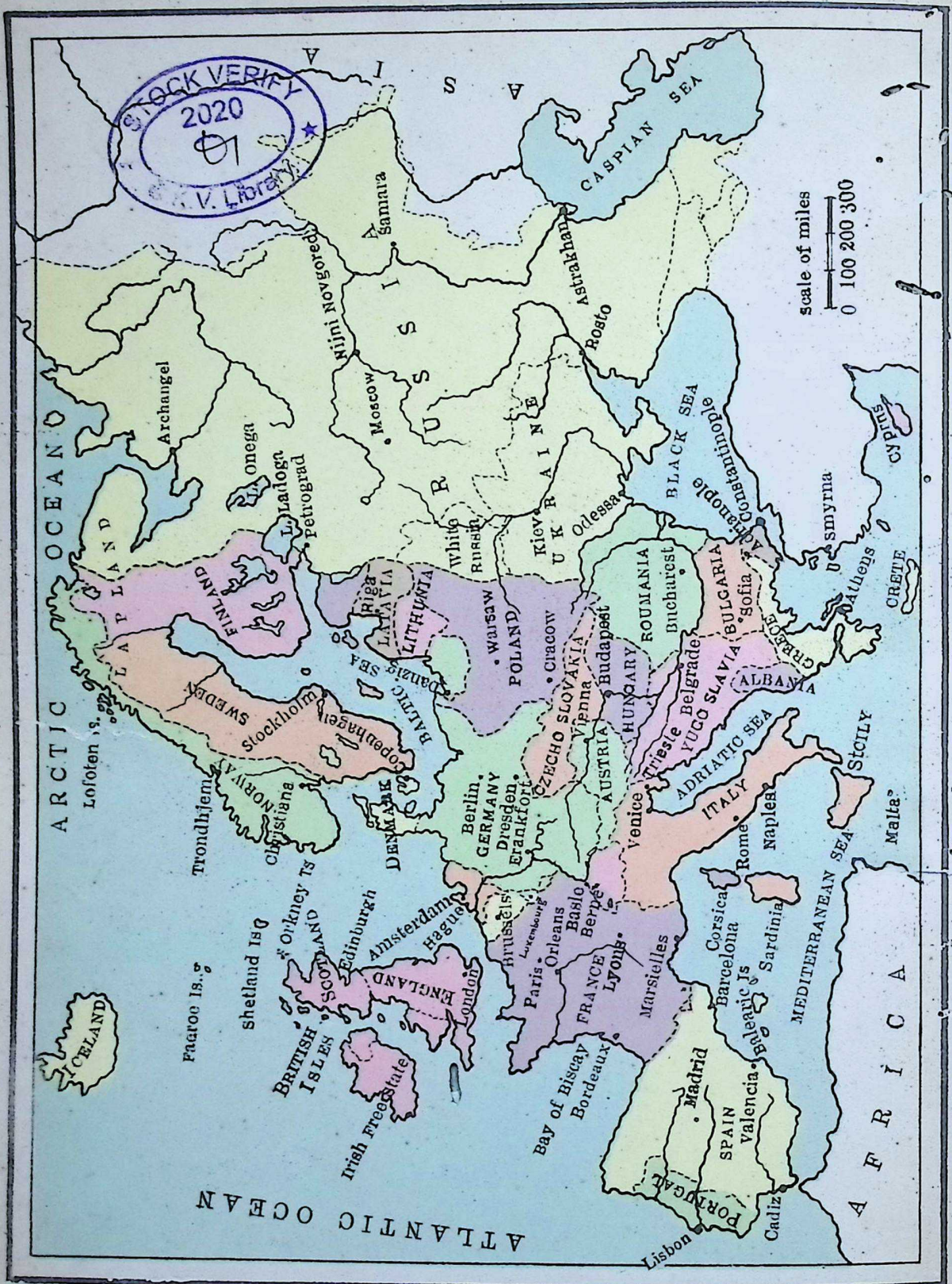
Europe after the Peace Treaties, 1919-1920.

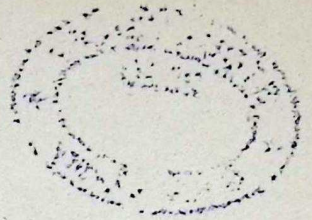


The World to illustrate British Empire after the Treaties, 1919-1920



Present Day British Isles





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